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London

Monday July 26 1971

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## Numeiri snubs Britain and shoots rebel

From DAVID HIRST: Beirut, July 25

Major Faronk Hamadallah, one of the two Sudanese rebels taken off BOAC plane by the Libyans and handed over to President Numeiri after return to power, has been executed. The fate of the other, Lieut. Col. Nur Osman, still seems to hang in the balance.

President Numeiri told a press conference in Khartoum today that his Government had rejected a British plea for clemency. "I received Hamadallah's trial papers last night and instructions are that verdicts are carried out immediately. It means that by now the verdict on Hamadallah has been carried out. In his case, it was death by firing squad."

According to the official Egyptian news agency, a military tribunal has already sentenced el-Nur to death, but at his conference President Numeiri, who has to approve all sentences before they are carried out, said that "by early today el-Nur's trial had not been completed."



Major Faronk Hamadallah, one of the two Sudanese rebels taken off BOAC plane by the Libyans and handed over to President Numeiri after return to power, has been executed.



Lieut. Col. Nur Osman, the other Sudanese rebel, whose fate is undecided.

At 8 p.m. last night he asked for a witness, Dr Shillawi, head of the Army Medical Corps. Dr Shillawi was to see him this morning. "Until now, I have not received his trial papers."

Eight rebels have now been executed. The President perhaps has a particular grudge against Major Hamadallah. As Minister of Interior until he was dismissed in November, he was regarded as Numeiri's right-hand man.

Yesterday, the President had said that 400 people had been accused, 100 of them army officers, and six military courts were sitting day and night trying them. Verdicts in most cases would "tend toward execution, due to the horrifying nature of the crimes committed."

At his press conference, the President disclosed that security forces were now rounding up Communists throughout the country. Their part in the conspiracy was clear, he said. Their trials had not yet begun. It appears, however, that he is anxious to spare Soviet specialists. When asked about a report in "Al-Ahram" that the secretary-general, Abdul Khalil Mahgoub, had engineered the plot from the Bulgarian Embassy, where he had taken refuge after escaping from prison last month, the President replied that there was as yet no evidence of Bulgarian complicity—or British, American,

Russian, or Chinese, either. However, he did accuse Iraq, with which Sudan has severed diplomatic relations, of helping the rebels.

Expressing his gratitude to Egypt, he revealed that these two countries of the "Tripoli Charter" had provided practical aid in crushing the coup. Egypt had "helped withdraw some of the Sudanese forces stationed on the Suez canal in readiness for a drop on Khartoum, but the forces in Khartoum had beat them to it."

As for Libya, the President said: "I cannot forget what President Gaddafi did by arresting the leaders of the coup who were on their way to the Sudan, and I thank him."

Our Diplomatic Staff adds: The British Government is now considering what action can be taken to pursue its protest against Libya's behaviour in forcing the BOAC VC-10 plane to land at Benghazi and yield the two Sudanese politicians to the Libyan authorities.

The Sudanese Government obviously has the right to handle its internal affairs in its own way, however harsh the consequences—as with the execution of Major Hamadallah. Britain's legitimate quarrel is with Libya, where the Minister of the Interior, Major Hamdi, was happy to emphasise in a speech yesterday Libya's part in crushing the Sudanese coup.

Libya, he said, had ignited

Turn to back page, col. 1

## Spain told to control hotels

By our own Reporter

Travel agents are to demand that the Spanish Government protect British tourists from exploitation and pass new laws to control hoteliers.

A delegation from the Association of British Travel Agents, which represents all the major package holiday operators, is going to Madrid to demand heavy fines if hotels break the new laws and guarantees that holidaymakers will get what they have paid for. Allegations that Spanish police have behaved offensively towards some tourists may also be raised.

Recently there have been allegations that tourists were beaten by police and that others have had to wait while their rooms were finished by builders.

The ABTA chairman, Mr Robert Waller, said he expected full cooperation from the Spanish Government. "Not only are they going to listen to our objections, I am certain they will take the necessary powers to overcome them in the form we will advocate," he said yesterday.

The ABTA would seek a 5 per cent limit on the amount by which hotels could overbook, he said. "Overbooking is not illegal and hotels do it in every country because there is always a potential shortfall at the last moment. It is the degree of overbooking that is important. One books about 5 per cent more and there is not too much difficulty in finding alternative accommodation."

"It becomes a problem when the situation is as high as 30 to 40 per cent. While this could be overcome in the off-peak period, when you reach the peak of the season it is impossible to find alternative accommodation," Mr Waller said.

ABTA and individual tour operators have already made several written complaints to local authorities in Spain, but this is the first time they have taken the problem to the Government.

Spain said yesterday that the cholera scare had ended. "The seven persons who contracted cholera have now recovered and there has been no epidemic," health authorities reported. No cholera danger in Britain, page 6



This street party was held yesterday in Frederick Street, Nottingham, a half derelict terrace. It was organised by the St Ann's Community Craft Centre for the people of the area in the hope that it may encourage other community festivals. Picture by E. Hamilton-West

## Fresh Labour row on NEC Market stand

By IAN AITKEN

A brisk new argument was developing in the Labour Party over the weekend about the precise terms of the statement on the Common Market which the party's National Executive Committee is scheduled to draft and approve for submission to Labour's annual conference in September. The preliminary moves in the debate were being made yesterday.

Up to now it has been assumed that Wednesday's NEC meeting would be a relatively routine affair, at which Mr Wilson would finally declare himself opposed to entry into the EEC on the terms negotiated by the Tory Government—a declaration which he has already anticipated more than once in everything short of specific words—and that the committee would then swing behind him on a majority vote.

But last night it seemed that, although a substantial majority would vote with Mr Wilson, several NEC members on both sides of the argument were anxious to head off any attempt by hard-line anti-Marketisers to commit the party to an unqualified stand against the Market. This group comprises not only firm pro-Marketisers who bitterly regret Mr Wilson's decision but also a number of others who do not want either Mr Wilson or other former Labour Ministers to be forced into eating the words they uttered while in office.

Two questions are at issue. One is whether the NEC statement will reaffirm the Labour Government's view that Britain should enter Europe on better terms than those now offered. The other is whether the statement should explain the party's refusal to support immediate entry by reference to the inadequacy of the Conservative Government's terms—in effect, Mr Wilson's position—or produce additional reasons.

Some members, including Mr Wedgwood Benn, are convinced that it would be wrong to stick solely to a rejection of the current terms—not least because

of the basic plausibility of Mr George Thomson's claim that a Labour Cabinet would have accepted them. They want the NEC to adopt at least two other widely shared arguments:

1. The view held by Mr Healey and Mr Crosland that it would be wrong to go in under an extreme Right-wing Tory Government pursuing reactionary economic policies.
2. The view held by Mr Benn and others that it would be wrong to go in unless the British people had first been consulted in a general election.

Another issue may also be raised, though it is unlikely to make much headway at this stage. For it is believed that some ultra-hard line anti-

is also plenty of evidence that party members on all sides are now developing deep sympathy for the personal predicament of Mr Wilson, and are anxious to help him as far as they can.

There is growing recognition that Mr Wilson has been placed in an impossible position by recent attacks on him, coupled with a somewhat regretful feeling that some of his own recent public utterances have not helped matters on the personal level.

Several of his closest colleagues were aghast yesterday when they read a lengthy interview which he gave to Mr Terence Lancaster in the "People" newspaper, exposing the most personal details of his financial difficulties. It included a facsimile of his bank statement for the period just after the general election last year, showing an overdraft of £4,739.

It is accepted that Mr Wilson has been subjected to a long

## House values crash

More than 100 Britons who have settled in Guernsey since 1945 face a 50 per cent drop in the value of their houses. Banks on the island are expected to meet this week to discuss the financial implications of a court ruling that no converted property accommodating more than one family unit could go on the special housing register. Only special register houses which cost between £10,000 and £100,000 may be sold to non-islanders.

## Gang damage

A father of triplets at Slough has taken out a £1,000 insurance policy to cover himself against his four children damaging neighbours' property.

## Burton as Tito

Richard Burton is to play Marshal Tito in a new Yugoslav film about the Second World War. Orson Welles will play Sir Winston Churchill. The exiled Greek composer, Theodorakis, to compose the music.

## Heath's 'Corn Laws'

From Malcolm Stuart at Tolpuddle

IS A brave Labour Party leader who misses Durham miners' gala, Mr Wilson had a useful look up his sleeve when he took his place at the Tolpuddle miners' event this month. He had persuaded organisers of that other legendary trade union festival, the Tolpuddle martyrs' memorial rally, to let it be a moveable feast in his behalf.

And yesterday, looking remarkably well for a man with 10,000 bank overdraft, Mr Wilson came down to Dorset to pay homage to the six men transported to Australia for their activities in making a trade union.

The event provided the position Leader with many full historical comparisons.

The Government of 1834, regrettably returned, had no notion to the economic problems of the countryside or of factory towns and there sought refuge in blaming those who sought to prove their lot," Mr Wilson said.

Today's Government, he said, had an intelligent economic policy and in many ways more reactionary towards the unions than Lord Brougham, makes workers' wages to combat rising prices and to improve the standard of living.

Mr Wilson did not actually say that the men in the narrative Party who would come the transportation Van Diemen's Land of some of our present union leaders, but he left no doubt that his sentiments ran pretty much along those lines.

He pointed out that the Tolpuddle farmers' union was a trade union because it was a union of men who were out from the town to work on the land. It was a union of men who were out from the town to work on the land.

Exactly 125 years after one Conservative Prime Minister, Sir Robert Peel, repealed the Corn Laws, another Conservative

Prime Minister has willfully and obsessively introduced a system of levies on imported food which will do nothing for the British agricultural worker, or indeed, little for the average farmer."

While advocating a free competitive market, the Government was now trying to push Britain into a restrictive European market on terms that would have to be paid for by every British taxpayer, family, and housewife. No one had the right to ask our still relatively low-paid farmworkers to contribute to the system of subsidised government European agriculture.

It was heady material for the crowd at this rally, organised by the National Union of Agricultural Workers. Mr Wilson was heard by an enthusiastic audience with only an occasional Left-wing comment from the back of the crowd.

Perhaps it was the sight of Marxist bookstalls under the aged sycamore tree where the Tolpuddle unionists used to meet that prompted the Dorset police to ask Mr Wilson not to march at the head of the procession through the little thatched village. Mr Wilson quickly rejected the advice, however, and started ritually at Thomas Standfield's cottage, where the meetings of the Friendly Society of Agricultural Labourers took place.

The village is too far from any main centre of population to have become in any way smart, and many of its almost entirely agricultural population still live in little cottages that were already old in 1834. It was in one of these that farmworkers took an oath of allegiance, closely modelled on the Masonic Oath, and because of this they were successfully prosecuted at Dorchester Assizes under the Mutiny Act of 1797, which forbade the taking of unlawful oaths.

The six victims were sentenced to seven years' transportation, but after sustained and unprecedented agitation, they were finally pardoned in 1835.

Only one of the martyrs

returned to his home village to live out the rest of his life. He was James Hammett, and yesterday Mr Wilson paused at the village churchyard to place a wreath on his grave.

Then, accompanied by the Dorchester Silver Band, Mr Wilson and the marchers moved on to the rally. This was held on the large lawn facing six cottages, one named after each martyr, built by the TUC in 1834.

There, Mr Wilson talked of the Common Market and of the Government's economic policies, while union leaders

talked of their struggle to achieve a guaranteed £18 a week for farm workers today.

On the question of some-what money, reporters at the rally were keen to talk to Mr Wilson about his revelation that he is £4,000 overdrawn. But he merely smiled pleasantly at the question. His aide, Mr Alf Richmond, said: "I should never make off-the-cuff remarks about things like that. If he is going to say anything, he'll tell the Lobby."

Was Mr Wilson expecting an upswing in revenue now that his book is on sale? Again just a smile. Mr Wilson was far braver to talk about great trade union occasions like the Durham miners' gala.

● BELOW: Mr and Mrs Wilson in the march through Tolpuddle



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Marketisers may attempt to force the inclusion of a blunt pledge that a future Labour Government would take Britain out of Europe if the Tories go in.

The odds are that this idea will be rejected by an overwhelming majority. But a vote this week will probably only postpone the issue until later. The more prudent anti-Marketisers, while anxious not to push matters at this stage, have every intention of raising it again later.

However, there is every sign that Wednesday's debate will be conducted in velvet slippers. After the shocks of last week, it is clear that the steel-tipped boots have been put away for the time being. There

## Police inquiries on embassies

By our own Reporter

Certain allegations made by the Guardian in articles on the leakage of confidential information from Government files have been confirmed by Scotland Yard detectives.

It is understood that the Yard team, which was set up on the instructions of the Prime Minister after the Guardian reports, has been closely examining the activities of some foreign embassies.

The Guardian said that private detectives, foreign interests were obtaining confidential details from Government departments. Sometimes contacts in the departments were used.

The Yard team now includes

more than 23 officers, most of them of senior CID and Special Branch rank.

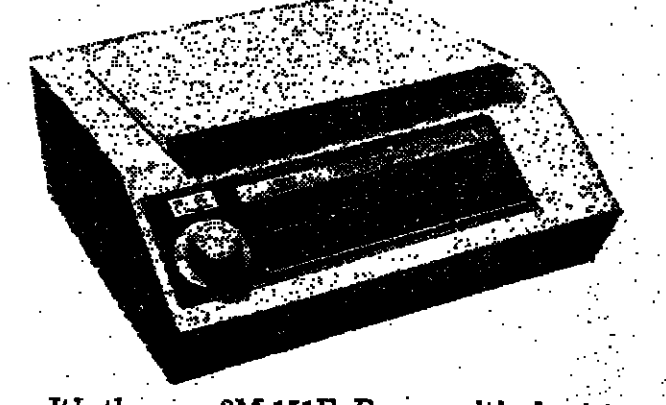
Four people have already been arrested, but those arrests are believed not to be connected with the embassy activity now under scrutiny. More arrests are expected, and a case will go soon to the Central Criminal Court.

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# Thieu tactics may put Ky out of presidential race

By PETER OSNOS

Saigon, July 25

Officially, it cannot be called campaigning until September, but it is certainly under way. On Monday night President Thieu called his principal rival, General Van (Big) Minh, a coward and a liar, after Vice-President Ky had said that Thieu was dictatorial and corrupt. The three prospective candidates for South Vietnam's presidential election are earnestly engaged, each with his own peculiar style, in rounding up official and popular support for the voting on October 3.

Their efforts have the special added factor that they must be directed at two vastly different constituencies: the one here and the other looking anxiously on from Washington. General Minh has been granting one foreign journalist after another

and rambling interviews (but has yet to see the press). Ky, by contrast, has in statements distinguished sentiments so noble that they make the Vice-President's critics chuckle.

President Thieu shifts wholly from statesmanlike reserve to hard-nosed warding. His formal announcement over the weekend that he would run again was conveyed to the press with the barest minimum of noise.

From next Thursday, candidates have a week to submit their names and their nominations to South Vietnam's Supreme Court. The campaign does not officially begin until September 3.

The petitions fulfil the constitutional provision of the presidential election law requiring candidates to have signatures of 40 members of the national assembly or 100 provincial councillors. When measure was enacted in it, it was widely viewed as a ploy by Thieu to keep Ky from running and the Vice-President's candidacy is thought to be somewhat doubtful.

Thieu would presumably fare in a direct contest with Ky better than if Ky were there to

the Government vote. Ky, Minh, in an effort to side-step the election law provision, has arranged an arrangement whereby Minh would concentrate his own efforts on the national assembly and, at the same time, see what he could do to help Ky with the 550 provincial councillors.

Many political analysts and some sources close to Ky say the ploy may not work and it is predicted that the Vice-President will fall short by about 20 to 30 names, bringing a last-minute breakthrough. If the Minh-Ky plan is the main reason will be a recent decree made by Thieu ordering the hard-line, predicting still the defeat of the Communists.

What is considered significant is that Minh so openly advocates working things out with the Vietcong, a position that is bound to make him popular with the people of this

67 and in fragile health. In choosing him, Thieu hopefully had in mind a Vice-President who would pose no challenge to his power, as Ky always did.

The campaigning so far has been dominated by three issues. The first is the self-evident one that underlies everything in South Vietnam — how to end the war.

General Minh all along has cast himself as the peace candidate, keeping the details of his position vague, but indicating flexibility. He talks of coexistence with the Communists rather than of victory.

Thieu remains the hard-line, predicting still the defeat of the Communists.

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whether the two diplomats were expelled: the sources said they left with the apparent knowledge of the Thai Government.

Thai police provided the Americans with information leading to the sergeant's arrest, but it was not known whether they took an active part in the case.

De Champlain arrived in Thailand in 1967 and worked at the B52 bomber base in Utopia, 100 miles south-east of Bangkok, before joining the American Military Assistance Command in Thailand which has its headquarters in Bangkok.

He has served in the US Air Force for 20 years and is married to a Thai woman.

De Champlain was flown to Clark air base in the Philippines on Wednesday. The US has legal jurisdiction over servicemen at her Philippine bases, but here jurisdiction rests with the Thai Government.

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Tran Van Huong, aged 67, a Southerner and a Buddhist, is to be President Thieu's running mate in October. His candidature is a surprise because Thieu broke with him two years ago, sacked him as Prime Minister, and suggested his handling of the Cabinet and the economy had been inept.

desperately weary country. The reward for that kind of talk by a 1967 candidate, Truong Dinh Dzu, was a jail term. He is still in prison.

The second issue has been the deeply emotional question of who was responsible in 1963 for the assassination of Ngo Dinh Diem, an event that in retrospect has taken on some of the same symbolic importance for the Vietnamese that the death of President Kennedy has for Americans.

The publication of the Pentagon papers has enhanced the Diem legend, particularly the implication that he was removed by the Americans because he was preparing to negotiate with the Communists and was cool to the idea of the deftly handled Minh's assertion that Thieu may have been to blame for Diem's death because

the charge was cowardly because Minh, who led the coup, had to bear the burden for whatever happened on that day.

On the third issue, the honesty of the election, Minh and Ky have made considerable mileage by accusing Thieu of administrative mischief and preparing to fix the outcome of the contest. There is good reason to believe that what they are saying is true.

In Giadinh Province just outside Saigon, the senior American adviser commented in a recent confidential report to his superiors: "Pressure is being applied to Vietnamese leaders within the province who have not come out as Thieu supporters."

"A complete housecleaning by the (Thieu-appointed) province chief apparently is being initiated to establish Giadinh as a pro-Thieu province." Much the same tactics are said to be underway countrywide.

The Vietnamese, it is said, expect electoral tampering as traditional. It is the Americans, eager to present the election as a legitimate test of opinion, who are perturbed. By this reasoning, Thieu is prepared to take the calculated risk that Minh will not drop out at the last minute, claiming a rigged election and turning it into a farce.

For the moment, General Minh shows every intention of staying in the race and there is always the chance that his personal popularity and the national desire for peace will overcome President Thieu's tactical advantages. But it is just a chance. — Washington Post.

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IN spite of the withdrawal from Vietnam, manpower cut-backs, and preparations for a peacetime military establishment, the United States Army needs 225,000 new soldiers to fill its troubled ranks in the next year.

Experience suggests that three quarters of these will either be drafted or driven into the army in lieu of threatened conscription, to take advantage of inducements for "volunteering," and especially to avoid having their draft notice come at an inconvenient time.

The military has less than two years to end its overwhelming reliance on the draft which critics have called the last American form of involuntary servitude. The basic statistics only hint at the staggering problems of converting to an all-volunteer armed force.

The target date is June 1, 1972. Ninety-five per cent of the people in the army don't believe now that we can make it," said a general who has been close to the effort.

But with the war in Vietnam ebbing to an end, the political attack on the draft goes on unabated. The House of Representatives came within one vote earlier this year of ending the President's military induction authority on July 1, 1972, instead of a year later.

Both the House and Senate have now passed legislation extending the draft for two more years, but its final passage is being held up by a dispute over an amendment calling for a US withdrawal from Vietnam in nine months. Unless there is a dramatic political turnaround, prospects are that the President's call-up power will not be extended beyond 1973.

Meanwhile, military leaders are stepping up the slow-starting campaign to put all of the military services on a volunteer footing. Pay is going up. Living conditions are being improved. More recruiters are being sent into the field. New enlistment options are coming forth.

The big trouble is the army's tarnished image, its legacy from Vietnam: drug addiction, breakdown of discipline, ugly racial incidents, the murder of officers and non-commissioned officers by their own men, My Lai, PX scandals.

'The trouble in the army is its legacy from Vietnam: drug addiction, indiscipline, and racial incidents....'

## Battle to swell US Army ranks

From RUDY ABRAMSON: Washington, July 25

US Army draftees in South Vietnam

On duty, young enlisted men have taken to wearing wigs to hide their short military haircuts. High-ranking officers tell of being insulted in fashionable Washington restaurants. In two years, two dozen universities have dropped reserve officer training corps programmes, half of them by their own choice and half on request of the Defence Department.

At the last count, 1,450 military deserters were in foreign countries, not to mention as many as 3,400 fugitives from the draft. Military officials blame it all on Vietnam. Disciplinary problems, says Admiral Thomas Moorer, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, have increased with public opposition to the war.

If a young man in uniform gets disciplined, he will find that he has the sympathy of a great part of the public," he says. "They want him to get minimum punishment or no punishment at all. It's a kind of

encouragement, and it's part and parcel of the public disenchantment with the Vietnam war."

It is an article of faith to planners of the volunteer military that the problems of image will recede as the war winds down. Enlistment rates are beginning to go up. Army volunteers of June increased by nearly 2,000 over June, 1970. There was an increase of nearly 1,000 compared with May, 1971.

The increase is considered encouraging, but not altogether surprising since the army recently completed an advertising campaign costing \$10.6 million which put high-quality advertisements on national television during prime evening viewing hours.

One survey showed that 93 per cent of men between 17 and 21 were aware of the advertisements and slogan, "Today's army wants to join you." Nevertheless, the effort remains controversial. Many officers in the composed, of disproportionate

recruiting jobs or their own, take exception to it because they feel it gives the army an unfair advantage.

Enticing enough volunteers for the army is only part of the problem. It is estimated that 45 to 50 per cent of the air force and navy volunteers are attracted by fear of the army draft. The figure for the Marine Corps is somewhere between 33 and 45 per cent.

The National Guard and reserves are believed to get three-quarters of their enlistments because of the draft. Manning the guard and reserves for the years ahead is a problem of great consequence for them will, in future, be called first if a major mobilisation is required.

The whole idea of getting rid of the draft is certain to erupt into an even bigger political issue as the goal of a volunteer force draws nearer. Opponents of the volunteer force argue that such a military would be composed, of disproportionate

numbers from the black and poor populations, and that the military would become remote from the rest of society, a self-perpetuating mercenary force.

A further complication as the post-Vietnam military begins to take shape is the absolute insistence by senior officials that hardware has to be modernised and new weapons systems built to meet what they see as a dangerously growing Soviet war capability, while the Congress grows more determined to hold down military spending.

The prospects for a military without a draft, said Admiral Moorer, "depends entirely on where the country wants to peg the level of military service in terms of pride, respect, and appreciation as a profession."

"If the country wants to buy mercenaries, that's what it will get. If the country wants professional, dedicated, loyal people to man the military forces, it can have that, too." — Los Angeles Times.



## US sergeant on spying charges

Bangkok, July 25  
Sergeant Raymond de Champlain (39), based here with the United States Air Force, has been arrested in Thailand on espionage charges and flown to the Philippines, the US Embassy said today.

Sources said that the charges included attempting to communicate with a foreign government to report meetings with members of a foreign government. He had been arrested for trying to pass classified information to two diplomats in the Soviet Embassy here.

An Embassy spokesman declined to name the officials of the foreign government involved, but the sources identified them as Mr Vassily Lopianov and Mr Victor Zin, second and third secretaries of the Soviet Embassy, both left for home on Tuesday. Thai officials declined to say

whether the two diplomats were expelled: the sources said they left with the apparent knowledge of the Thai Government.

Thai police provided the Americans with information leading to the sergeant's arrest, but it was not known whether they took an active part in the case.

De Champlain arrived in Thailand in 1967 and worked at the B52 bomber base in Utopia, 100 miles south-east of Bangkok, before joining the American Military Assistance Command in Thailand which has its headquarters in Bangkok.

He has served in the US Air Force for 20 years and is married to a Thai woman.

De Champlain was flown to Clark air base in the Philippines on Wednesday. The US has legal jurisdiction over servicemen at her Philippine bases, but here jurisdiction rests with the Thai Government.

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## U2 pilot spies on traffic

From Jefferson Morgan

Los Angeles, July 25

"I'M OVER the intersection of the Santa Monica and San Diego freeways, and traffic here looks pretty good, with only slight congestion."

The voice is unfamiliar. The new form of the name only slightly less so. "Frank Powers" is flying again, as the airborne commuter traffic reporter for Los Angeles radio station KGIL.

As Francis Gary Powers, in 1960, Americans watching carefully-edited newscasts from Moscow, saw him convicted by a military court of spying after his U2 plane had been shot down over the Soviet Union. Then he was the centre attraction of an international circus that seriously undermined American prestige and diplomacy, and caused the cancellation of a trip to Russia by President Eisenhower.

Powers was sentenced to 10 years in prison and "deprivation of liberty." He avoided a death sentence because of "good behaviour with regret and repentance" during his trial.

In 1962 he was released in an exchange for the convicted Russian spy Colonel Abel, imprisoned by the United States. Powers left the Central Intelligence Agency and went to work as a test pilot for Lockheed Aircraft.

— flying, among other aircraft, U2s. But, like many workers in that beleaguered firm and industry, he was laid off.

For several years Powers, now 42, has tried to live in relative anonymity here with his second wife, herself a former CIA employee. He has shunned publicity. Now he is back in the air, apparently philosophical about it. "After all," he told a reporter, "there aren't many jobs open for an ex-CIA agent-U2 pilot."

## Defence top of Trucial agenda

Abu Dhabi, July 25  
Sheikh Zaid bin Sultan al-Nahyan, ruler of the Trucial State of Abu Dhabi, said today at the six Gulf States which he agreed on a union of Arab Emirates intend to take over defence and foreign affairs responsibilities from Britain as soon as possible.

He said the six States were fully prepared to meet the requirements necessary to establish federal government machinery.

Centralisation of all major administrative tasks.

Sheikh Zaid is expected to be named the union's first president after last week's announcement by six Gulf rulers that they had agreed on a federal constitution for the union.

The agreement was announced between the Trucial States of Abu Dhabi, Dubai, Sharjah, Ajman, Ras al Khaimah and Umm al-Qaiwain.

Only Ras al Khaimah among the seven Trucial States declined to sign the federal constitution.

The larger Gulf States of Bahrain and Qatar are expected to declare their full independence after failing to establish a union of all seven States before Britain's military withdrawal from the region, due to be completed this year.

The agreed federal constitution is expected to be proclaimed after a further meeting of rulers here next month with the simultaneous appointment of the federation's senior executives and a federal government of some 15 Ministers.

Sheikh Zaid said the federal government would take immediate responsibility for defence and foreign affairs and would undertake centralisation of government administration, although some day-to-day affairs would be the responsibility of individual States.

On defence he said the federation has agreed on the establishment of a federal army. The 1,700-strong Trucial Oman Scouts, an Arab force with British officers, would be the nucleus of this army. The Scouts would be strengthened as required.

Informed sources here said a British offer of military aid to the federal army together with an offer of a friendship treaty would probably be one of the subjects under review with government officials from Dubai and Abu Dhabi who arrived in London this weekend for discussions. — Reuters.

## The 7-day milk diet

**"It is a fact that about half the population today is overweight."**  
Food Education Society News Bulletin, June 1970.

**"If you are one of these you can lose up to 7 lb a week on the 7-day milk diet—without feeling hungry."**  
Dr. John Clyde, M.D., M.A., Ph.D., B.Sc.

We are reprinting the famous 7-day milk diet because it has helped hundreds of thousands of people to slim during the last ten years. The milk diet works.

**Why base a slimming diet around milk?**  
Milk, as you probably know, is an almost perfect food. It is particularly rich in protein and calcium, and contains several important vitamins. When you go on this diet you'll feel fit and energetic—and lose weight all the time. But you won't feel hungry or deprived—the milk takes care of that.

**The 7-day milk diet**  
Drink one pint of milk a day, either with meals, in a glass, or as an addition to tea or coffee.  
Drink all the water you want. Cut out alcohol. Crispbread must be labelled 'starch-reduced'. No sugar or sugar-sweetened soft drinks.  
You can eat normal portions of the foods listed, except when otherwise stated, and all meals shown can be switched around as you like.  
When you have finished dieting don't go back to your old habits, but do keep going on your milk and dairy products.

Breakfast (Every day for 7 days)	Nightcap (Every day for 7 days)
1 egg, scrambled, fried or boiled 1 starch-reduced crispbread with butter Tea or coffee with milk	1 glass milk, hot or cold
<b>Midday Meal</b>	<b>Evening Meal</b>
Monday Clear soup Cold meat or cottage cheese Green salad Slice of lemon or half a grapefruit* 1 glass milk	Mixed beef Broccoli sprouts or cabbage Stewed fruit* and/or plain yogurt
Tuesday 3 fish fingers Peas, fresh or frozen (small portion) Cold meat or cottage cheese 1 starch-reduced crispbread with butter 1 glass milk	Chicken casserole (no potatoes) 1 starch-reduced crispbread with butter English cheese (1 in. cube) Grilled liver or lean ham Spinach or cabbage Apple, pear or orange
Wednesday Cauliflower with cheese 1 starch-reduced crispbread with butter 1 glass milk	Cheese soup Grilled steak 1 small potato Broccoli or cauliflower
Thursday 1 Scotch egg or a plain omelette made with 2 eggs 1 starch-reduced crispbread with butter English cheese (1 in. cube) 1 glass milk	Baked fish or lamb chop French or runner beans 1 starch-reduced crispbread with butter English cheese (1 in. cube)
Friday Sardines, salmon or prawns Green salad Apple or orange 1 glass milk	Roasted haddock and egg 1 starch-reduced crispbread with butter English cheese (1 in. cube)
Saturday Corn soup Cold meat or limited celery or radish Plain yogurt or an apple 1 glass milk	Cold meat Peas, fresh or frozen (small portion) Apple or orange 1 glass milk
Sunday Roast beef or lamb 1 small potato Broccoli sprouts or cabbage Fresh fruit salad* Real dairy cream	

\*You may use a few drops of any brand of artificial sweetener but not sorbitol because it is fattening.



THE QUEEN is in no danger. The British throne will remain a rock of British life, and guests at official dinners will still have to wait for the royal toast before they can puff at their poisonous smoke.

If we really must, we can continue to be different, and drive on the left side of the road. Even if we build that much talked about Channel it will still be an endless bother getting from our island to the mainland of Europe.

Cricket can still dominate our summer sports and mystify our fellow Europeans. The British way of life will not be lost if we join the European Economic Community.

But will Britain lose some of her sovereignty? Will the supremacy of Parliament be abandoned? Will Britain somehow be less independent, and will her Government lose the authority to direct the British economy, to determine social services, and conduct foreign and defence policy?

These are questions that have been posed in Britain ever since there has been talk of forming a European Economic Community. The sovereignty issue dominated the debate in the 1950s, when Britain decided to stay away, and of course it is very much with us now.

Mr Heath has been trying to reassure those who fear that British decision-making will be lost in a morass of Brussels bureaucracy by using every possible occasion to reiterate that he and President Pompidou have agreed that decisions of vital importance must be taken unanimously by the Community countries.

The Community, he believes, would break down if any attempt were made to impose decision-making by majority voting.

Opponents of Common Market entry, at both ends of the political spectrum, are making much of the sovereignty issue, and are suggesting that Britain,

by joining the Community, would be virtually signing away her birthright. Yet, surely, the sovereignty issue leads into a blind alley, and is the wrong approach to any discussion of Britain and the EEC.

It is a refusal to face the fact of Britain's diminished rôle in the world today. Enoch Powell cries wolf because he fears that MPs will no longer have the last word in determining an Englishman's taxes.

It must be admitted that Parliament's powers may be constitutionally diminished. But this issue cannot be discussed only in its immediate constitutional context. It must be set against an estimate of the power Britain has to shape her own economic and political policies in the contemporary world.

Anti-marketisers in the Labour Party insist that Britain can go it alone and build a socialist Britain that would make a far greater contribution to good social order in Europe than could be obtained by joining a European Community largely dominated by Right-wing governments.

During the Commons debate on the Market, Mr Jenkins recalled how powerless a British Chancellor of the Exchequer is nowadays when he faces the Six on the one hand and the United States on the other.

"Some people," he said, "believe that joining the EEC means giving up control over our destiny. However, the facts of the modern world have already removed a large part of the power we have over our destiny. If we cling to the shadow of our sovereignty, we shall have less, not more, influence over what happens to us."

The whole lesson of the postwar

world is that countries have become increasingly interdependent. Even the giants cannot go it alone. Even the United States feels it necessary to join with other Western countries in organising its defences.

Certainly, the countries of Western Europe would not be able to organise their independent defence, and have had to join NATO. France likes to think she is going it alone, but her independent nuclear deterrent would offer little comfort if the US were to withdraw its nuclear umbrella from Europe.

When it comes to economic

there can be no effective response by seeking to contain these industrial giants by national regulation: commercial legislation, trade union organisation must be on a corresponding scale.

The real question which the anti-marketisers should be asking themselves is not whether the Common Market would affect Britain's sovereignty, but whether the EEC is an institution that can effectively deal with the problems of scale that face modern societies.

Some will answer that we already have the United Nations, that these problems should be tackled under the

mic and political institutions: that, for example, it makes better sense for the trade unions of the whole Western world to get together as a counter to the multinational companies; that monetary questions should be dealt with centrally by the OECD or the IMF, and that an EEC voice would simply have a nuisance value; that a European defence policy without the participation of the US is unrealistic; that the EEC cannot acquire an independent voice in foreign affairs; and so on.

This is a far more reputable argument than to suggest that Britain can go it alone. But it ignores the existence of the EEC as a major trading block and begs the question whether Britain can afford to stay outside a unit of growing political and economic power, whose interests are anyhow very largely shared.

Whether Britain likes it or not, the EEC will come to speak more and more with one voice in the wider international groupings. Should Britain help to shape these policies, or stay resolutely aloof, pretending that this is the way to preserve national glory, parliamentary democracy and sovereign power?

Inside the EEC, the sovereignty debate has not evaporated. But it no longer questions the existence of the Community. It concentrates on the future shaping of Community institutions, and on the EEC's policy-making processes.

At its most simplistic, it is the argument between the Federalists and the Confederatists. At its more sophisticated, it concerns the powers of the EEC Commission, the rôle of the Euro-

pean Parliament, the famous unanimity rôle, and, linked to it, the apparent determination of France and Britain to prevent the emergence of a genuine European Government and the issue whether the enlarged EEC will not itself be in danger of falling under the domination of the "super-powers"—Germany, France, and Britain—among its membership.

Then there is the question, which few inside the EEC face realistically: what effect will the economic and monetary union project have on the Community? Germany has recognised that the EEC can have a common currency only if Budget policies, tax levels, social policies are genuinely harmonised and centrally directed.

But can this be contemplated in countries where different political parties are in power with different political and social objectives? Is the pull of economic forces so strong that political answers must be found?

These surely are the real power problems that must be faced in Europe. That is why the Social Democratic parties in the EEC are so disappointed by Labour opposition to the Community. That also is why President Pompidou and the right wing of European political life is so astounded and disappointed by British isolationism.

The whole gamut of political life, even including an important element of the British Communist Party, is convinced that the debate about better said independence cannot be resolved by staying aloof from the EEC. It will be determined by the insiders. That will be the genuine "great debate," and Britain should be part of it.

## Ban on priest stirs protest

From STANLEY UYS

Cape Town, July 25

Father Cosmas Desmond, the Franciscan priest who has been placed under house arrest in Johannesburg, has refused permission to attend mass on Sunday.

He had applied to the city's chief magistrate for relaxation of the house arrest order which confines him to his house every weekday from 6 pm to 7 am and every Saturday and Sunday.

Father Desmond is not allowed to receive visitors during his hours of house arrest, except for his doctor, and his elderly parents who live in London. He has to report to the police every Monday. He is also banned from attending any gathering (officially defined as an assembly of more than two people) publishing anything, or leaving the Johannesburg magisterial district.

He is the author of "The Discarded People," an expose of the conditions of Africans in resettlement camps. His work among Africans is thought to be the reason for the house arrest and bans.

A row is brewing in the Catholic Church over the alleged failure of the Church's hierarchy to protest strongly enough against the State's restrictions on Father Desmond. The Catholic bishops' conference, which meets in Pretoria this week, has been urged to take action. The Johannesburg Archbishop has called for an unequivocal statement by the bishops on where they stand over bans, detention without trial, and State interference with the Church.

The President of the National Union of South African Students, Mr Paul Pretorius, also criticised the Catholic hierarchy today. "The churches, and especially the Catholic Church, have done little to voice disapproval of the Government's non-Christian and intimidatory action," he said.

The national union is organising a nationwide campaign from August 2 to 10 to protest against the State's action against Father Desmond. It has called on churches to join in the campaign and will hold mass protest meetings on university campuses.

August 2 is also the date on which two terrorist trials begin. Those of the Anglican Dean of Johannesburg, the Rev. Gervase French-Beytagh, and of 14 non-whites in Pietermaritzburg.

## Cautious line by Moscow

Moscow, July 25

The first semi-official Moscow reaction to President Nixon's visit to Peking contained a warning to America and China against anti-Soviet alignment. An article in "Pravda" 10 days after the visit had been announced voiced suspicions of motives behind the rapprochement, but took a wait-and-see line on what this might bring.

Any designs to use Sino-American contacts to put pressure on the Soviet Union and her allies showed loss of touch with reality. The long-term interests of both the Chinese People's Republic and the United States require decisions promoting stronger peace and security, and not political combinations against other States.

The article is evidently the result of preliminary conclusions by the Kremlin about possible harmful effects on Soviet interests of a Sino-American rapprochement. "Pravda" was careful to avoid outright condemnation of the visit and reaffirmed the Soviet desire to "cooperate vigorously with all States."

In an apparent attempt to play down the expectation the news has caused in the West, "Pravda" said no one in the Soviet Union saw any cause for sensation. Moscow would wait and see what the trip would bring, and party and State would "take into account all possible consequences of Chinese-American contacts."

But the time Moscow has taken to produce even semi-official reaction reflects how seriously the Kremlin regards the issue. For 10 days, the Soviet Press has marked time with articles from foreign newspapers, all suspicious of the trip.

"Pravda" is more moderate than previous comments by Moscow's allies. One from Bulgaria last week accused the Chinese of collusion with Washington. Today's comment suggests that the Soviet Union feels she must be more circumspect.

Moscow is conducting separate, delicate negotiations with America on strategic arms limitation, and with China on the border disputes. Her reaction today is regarded by some observers as predictable, since she has nothing in principle against better Sino-American relations.

But she has watched the rapprochement with growing unease. "Pravda" today made quotations from the world press in a way designed to indicate the Soviet Union's own suspicions about Sino-

## British tanks for Iran

From RICHARD SCOTT: Washington, July 25

knets, and four 50-ton armoured hovercraft that can carry 140 combat troops at 60 knots. A fleet of helicopters from Italy is also said to be on order.

The principal American contribution is reported to be in the air. Already 31 Phantom fighters and 109 of the jet

fighter version are reported to have been supplied at a cost of \$220 millions. Provision of a further 32 Phantoms costing \$140 millions is now said to be under negotiation.

Evidence of the particular concern of the US administration at the sale is that the aircraft are being financed on credit from the Export-Import Bank, which normally refuses credit for military hardware. It is also reported that the British Government is providing Iran with credit for part of the financing of its tanks and other military items.

If these plans go forward, Iran would be a considerable military power by 1975. Her tank strength alone would be 1,500 modern British and American tanks. Her air force would be the most up to date and powerful in the area.

UN Charter, and that the EEC is an unnecessary intermediate State.

But the unfortunate fact is that world government is not for now, that the United Nations is too divided, too diverse, too dominated by the super-powers to be an effective decision-making body. Intermediate groupings, based on common interest and a common desire to pursue these interests, are unquestionably more effective.

Some critics of the EEC, while accepting this view, will nevertheless argue that it is far better to have functional groupings for a limited number of Western European countries rather than establish far-ranging econ-

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## Paris reviews trade pact

From MARGOT MAYNE: Paris, July 25

France and the Soviet Union attitude — they import few goods, and export many. In revisiting the agreement for general but less than they sell, scientific and commercial co-operation launched after General de Gaulle's visit to the Soviet Union in 1966. The decision was taken in principle after a three-day discussion between Soviet leaders and M. Giscard d'Estaing, French Finance Minister.

In spite of a decision in 1968 to double the volume of trade between the countries by 1974, the figures have declined. France is now fifth among the Soviet Union's suppliers — after West Germany, Italy, Japan, and Great Britain, whereas, according to OECD statistics in 1968, France led.

The reasons for decline appear to be that French industry is not a great producer of goods required by the Soviet Union, the French businessman's limited interest in the challenge of the Soviet market, and the French Government's over-ambitious hopes.

France has favoured enterprises, such as the exploitation of copper deposits east of Lake Balkal, for which she has neither the financial nor technical resources. French hopes of being a favoured trading partner came up against the realism of Soviet leaders, who have given France neither choices, nor exclusive markets.

Moscow complains that French have a "colonialist" attitude.

France is to buy 25 billion cubic metres of natural gas per year from the Soviet Union. This will largely replace supplies France had hoped to obtain from Algeria. France decided in principle to buy the gas from the Soviet Union in 1968, but the plan fell through because of transport difficulties.

The State-owned car firm Renault, is to produce heavy engines for the Soviet Union. The value of \$115 million. The scheme is also to purchase the scheme to supply the Soviet Union with colour television tubes.

partner in the governing coalition with the Country Party. In the others, the opposition Labour Party lost the rural city seat of Maryborough which it has held for 30 years.

The State Premier, Mr Bjelke-Petersen, said the results vindicated his proclamation of a state of emergency.

But the Opposition leader, Mr Houston, accused the State Government of using the South African tour to create a false issue. "It is no coincidence that the elections were on the same day as the Springboks' first game in Queensland," he said.

Revised

## BIRTHS, MARRIAGES and DEATHS

Announcements, authenticated by the Registrar General, are published in this column. Births, marriages and deaths are not authenticated by the Registrar General.

ENGAGEMENTS

BOLT-FENNELL. Mr and Mrs. Mr. FENNELL, of Grimsby, Lincolnshire, and Mrs. Mrs. BOLT, of Grimsby, Lincolnshire, have announced the engagement of their only son, Mr. FENNELL, to Miss BOLT, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. BOLT, of Grimsby, Lincolnshire.

MARRIAGES

ALEXANDER-ROBERT. On Saturday, July 25, at 11.30 a.m., in the Methodist Church, Mr. ROBERT ALEXANDER, of Grimsby, Lincolnshire, and Mrs. Mrs. ALEXANDER, of Grimsby, Lincolnshire, have announced the marriage of their only son, Mr. ROBERT ALEXANDER, to Miss ROBERT, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. ROBERT, of Grimsby, Lincolnshire.

DEATHS (cont.)

TUNNICLIFFE. On July 25, 1971, at 11.30 a.m., in the Methodist Church, Mr. TUNNICLIFFE, of Grimsby, Lincolnshire, and Mrs. Mrs. TUNNICLIFFE, of Grimsby, Lincolnshire, have announced the death of their only son, Mr. TUNNICLIFFE, at the age of 72 years.

DEATHS

BRANDT. On July 25, 1971, at 11.30 a.m., in the Methodist Church, Mr. BRANDT, of Grimsby, Lincolnshire, and Mrs. Mrs. BRANDT, of Grimsby, Lincolnshire, have announced the death of their only son, Mr. BRANDT, at the age of 72 years.

## Soviet car at UN bombed

Michael Lobenko, a Soviet

attaché at the United Nations in New York, was damaged by a fire-bomb yesterday near a Soviet suburban residence.

A second fire-bomb, tossed at another Soviet vehicle, parked nearby, missed the targets. A New York radio station reported that about 10 minutes after the incidents it received an anonymous call from someone claiming to represent the Jewish Defence League, saying the attacks were in retaliation for the Soviet Union's treatment of Jews.

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## All set fair for Apollo-15 flight

By ANTHONY TUCKER: Science Correspondent

Apollo-15, taking three astronauts and a half a ton of scientific equipment to the moon, is due to blast off from Cape Kennedy at 2.34 p.m. this afternoon. Late last night with the countdown progressing smoothly, all was set fair.

If the flight goes as planned it will be the most complex and longest so far. The first of three flights with greatly extended scientific objectives—the so-called J Series—will include the first use of a powered moon-buggy called Rover and entails three days of activity on the moon surface.

Touchdown is planned for shortly before midnight Friday in the mountainous Hadley-Apennine region.

Of the crew of three—David R. Scott (commander), Alfred M. Worden (command module pilot) and James B. Irwin (lunar module pilot)—only Scott has had previous space experience.

With Neil Armstrong he performed the first space-docking—during the flight of Gemini-8 on March 16, 1966—and in March 1969 was a member of the three-man crew which took the new Apollo space craft on its first complete test flight in space.

All the astronauts, however, are jet pilots and until this weekend were flying on routine air force exercises as part of their training. Yesterday they were reported to be in high

## Refugee relief 'urgent'

general of the World Islamic

Secretary-General. His mission comprised representatives from Afghanistan, Jordan, Kuwait and Iran.

He called on President Yahya Khan in Islamabad and during our talks the President agreed that the refugees should return to Pakistan, the Tunku said.

President Yahya also told the mission that Pakistan would do everything possible to resettle the refugees in their homes or at rehabilitation centres.

In Dacca the mission was briefed on the situation in East Pakistan by Tikka Khan, the military governor-general. The Tunku said immediate relief requirements were road

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# MOTORING GUARDIAN

**Junior:** George-Brown and Roy Jenkins both say the terms are as good as any we have. . . . I am sure that the arguments are in the House of Commons and the other evening I quoted in exact detail the basis on which the Cabinet agreed to apply for a loan and also what George-Brown and I said to each of the Six.

**Keel:** But you see, since you said that in the House of Commons George-Brown has written to the "Times," and in Friday's "Times" he reaffirmed categorically that the terms the present Government have presented to Parliament do not significantly differ from those the Government would have negotiated.

**Wilson:** He is entitled to his view. He is a committed European and wants to go in on almost any terms. I am not, I said in favour if the terms are as light as I can get. I am not clear in this period. But I quoted to the House of Commons the actual statement put to Cabinet which Cabinet decided, and that meant, of course, New Zealand. But there must be either a permanent arrangement so that Britain will go on buying cheap New Zealand food or that there should be, if there is going to be a transition, that the terms together after three years, but a transition lasting for a generation. That was the basis the Cabinet decided. I think I can also form a view on what any Cabinet I headed might have decided would have been accepted.

**Keel:** Can we get this quite clear. You are still in favour, in principle, of going into Europe provided the terms are right?

**Wilson:** I have always been in favour of the principles, only if the terms are right.

**Mark:** I am struck by the considerable antipathy you had, or seem to have towards Mr Heath. Is this a personal thing?

**Wilson:** No, he is part of the book. I mean because as Leader of the Opposition he was the main antagonist of the book. I didn't agree with the line he was taking. After all, the whole history of this book revolves round the £300 millions deficit and our struggles to get it right and to leave us with the strongest defence to payment we ever had. I felt that the whole political capital made out of the unpopular things we had to do to get rid of the situation they left us. No, there is nothing personal about this, in fact I will say this, I think a Prime Minister of the Opposition should get on well together, they should be able to have a real and genuine and sincere slanging match in the House of Commons, saying exactly what they believe, but they should not be so stupid as shouldn't have a drink together afterwards. With Macmillan it was always like that. If I had made a real speech he would send me a little note saying "damn good speech" and so on. I don't think anyone really does do that and have a drink with Mr Heath.

**'The basic version of the Marina comes at £955.88—unbelievably good value for money. It is a serviceable, driveable, no-nonsense car; it works'—IAN BREACH**

The Marina was used on almost every day of the period, with several motor cars from the Midlands, and North of England and one journey to Paris, during which it was pushed harder than any car I have driven on the Continent and loaded with four adults, one child, their luggage, and a large heavy box of tools and spares. Normally I take my Continental driving pleasures at a relaxed pace, usually there are no more than two of us in the car, and often it will be a model larger than the Marina. On this occasion we were sorely pressed for space, and our return to the Pownsend ferry at Calais with just enough space to walk up to the boatdeck before the vessel moved out of harbour. Our hotel on the south side of Paris was a fast but comfort-

mark than the official rating.

Over a total distance driven of 4,600 miles, at least two thirds of which was in the city, I averaged a consumption of 31.8 mpg. With this I should be happy enough, but in fact it tells a false tale. The petrol filler cap, which because of its poor fitting was eventually lost, we replaced with a plastic one from a accessory stock. This proved even worse than the original and was responsible for the loss by spillage and evaporation of a sizeable quantity of fuel. The filler pipe lip and cap seemed to be outstandingly poor in design by contrast with the rest of the car. The Marina, and it simply was not possible to obtain a properly fitting replacement, even at an Austin dealer.

The Marina is not a particularly quiet car, but then precious few cars

the codes overruled the car as "accidents" for sales and mileage "records," and under "Special comments," noted that "The car appears to be basically sound. Provided that all items mentioned are given attention, we see no real reason why satisfactory service on normal usage should not be anticipated." Short of its dissembling, that is, the car as well as any report could, and the engineer who wrote it did not know that the car had been nursed over the previous two or three months. "Normal" usage is meaningless.

With the reductions announced last week, the basic version of the model tested comes at \$955.85—unbelievably good value for money by any comparison or on any other basis. Also, the Marina is the first British "sylvan city" model to be delivered with a "validity Passport"—a replacement of the complicated and in many instances, downright unfair to the customer in the liability exclusions it contained. The Marina is a serviceable, durable, non-nonsense car: it works. And if the use of the word "normal" as well as this remark on Lord Stokes's optimism in his remarks on this page a month will not have been out of place.

300 pups  
taken  
in cull

line which is to be drawn between helpful background information and gossip—can be clarified."

Mrs Jones asks: "What does a counsellor do if he learns of a course before the age of consent is constituted? Is it drugs, or possible moral danger? Has the counsellor the right to keep this kind of information from parents, the head teacher, or other social workers?"

If he could automatically pass the buck to someone else, he would be save a lot of worry, she says. But if it became known in the school that the counselling report on such matters, the loss of confidence would mean many insecure pupils would be unable to get help—perhaps until irreparable damage had been done.

*Trends in Education No. 23, HM Stationery Office, 174p.*

## Students press for inquiry

The National Union of Students is pressing for an independent inquiry into teacher education in Scotland. Mr Digby Jacks, president-elect of the union, has urged Mr Gordon Campbell, Secretary of State for Scotland, to set up a review body similar to the committee which is currently examining the same subject in England and Wales.

# for EEC

## Students press for inquiry

"If, therefore, you doctors can bring yourselves to say, not only that this behaviour is unwisely, risky and uncertain, but that it is wrong, selfish on the part of the boy, sexless on the part of the girl, you will be listened to in a way that no person ever will."

The pill had gone far to invite docile and careless behaviour among the young. In spite of it we were now confronted with a

# Young I

The Young Liberals National Executive yesterday passed a motion calling on the United Nations to send a mission to Australia to report on the position of the Aborigine.

Mr Peter Hain, chairman, told the meeting in London that there "was a conspiracy of silence on the plight of the Aborigine. They were actively oppressed, had a mortality rate three times higher than for

# Young Liberals for EEC

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white people, and in one area 10 per cent had leprosy.

A motion reaffirming support for British entry into the European Common Market was carried by a large majority.

Mr Hain said: "We must press for entry or remain in isolation and not have any real influence on the course of modern international politics."

Mr Desmond Banks, former

chairman of the party, said: "We should say 'yes' to going into Europe. We have reservations about the Heath-Pompidou vision of Europe and there are going to be arguments once we get in. We shall have debates within the Community. The Liberals will have an important part to play there, putting forward a monetary union and a directly-elected European Parliament."



## review



Ken Russell: television

## TELEVISION

Peter Fiddick

## Ken Russell

SOMEONE MUST be wrong. The critical response to Ken Russell's "The Devils" last week was as near unanimous as you are ever likely to get. Derek Malcolm was among the more tolerant, but even he concluded: "By normal standards this is a very bad film indeed. But you can't judge it quite like that. You just have to wallow and hope as you progress past the valley of the num."

Others were more strident. "It's forgivable to go too far; its unforgivable to arrive back only at destinations long since deserted" (Penelope Houston, "The Times"). "Instead of contrasting the use of political power with the hideous pantomime it promotes to gain its ends, the whole film is a hymn to sadomasochism. It is vulgar, camp and hysterical" (George Melly, "Observer"). "What one actually feels is a general nausea and disgust, not with the facts of inhumanity... but with a style of treatment which subordinates the victims to a lovingly detailed examination of their tortures" (Dilys Powell, "Sunday Times").

"The plain vulgarity and commonness of 'The Devils' is not so much to be regretted as the lack of imagination it reveals" (David Robinson, "Financial Times"). "Almost every serious question raised by the historical situation is thrown away by Russell in order to flaunt a taste for visual sensation that makes scene after scene look like the masturbatory fantasies of a Catholic boyhood" (Alexander Walker, "Evening Standard"). And so on.

Then last night along comes "Omnibus" with a study called "Russell's Progress," which, though topped and tailed by bit of "Elgar," his name, making her first solo appearance (with powerful help from ex-Fotheringay and Fairport (friends) showed what an extremely fine and original singer she is. Sounding happier than in either of those two bands, and performing the sinister, brooding ballads from her forthcoming album, she demonstrated at last the full range and subtlety of her voice, which is equally suited to heavy rock or her arrangements of traditional songs like "Black Water Side." Hers was the most encouraging performance of the festival.

So someone must be wrong—and it could be everyone. Since I have not yet seen "The Devils," I can't say whether the critics are wrong. It has been known. But paradoxically the one thing quite certain, even though it riveted me to the screen, is that "Omnibus" was wrong.

It was wrong because by making a programme tied first to the say-so of the studios (a remarkable privilege in this case) and then tied to the release date of the film, there was no possibility of it being seen to be right. Since it was made without knowledge of the finished work, it was made by definition without critical attitudes. It achieved its excitement on the back of the climatic scenes of Russell's film without relation to the context which has so drastically altered the reactions of those who have seen it right through. It presented Russell's own rationale (which for all I know, of course, may be totally coherent and death to the critics), without a whisper of analysis. It was, in fact, a rather superior showbiz puff. Well, such things can be entertaining and harmless. There is a place for them. But "Omnibus" is at the best of times the only programme networked on the two major channels purporting to deal with the arts. And in these lean times summer, with both BBC-2's "Review" and LWT's "Aquarius" effectively off the air, it is about the only regular arts programme of any sort. It can ill afford to blow its mind.

## LINCOLN

Robin Denselow

## Folk festival

OVER THE PAST decade, the interaction between folk musicians and rock bands has been one of the key factors in the development of pop. In spite of the initial fury of the traditionalists

and purists, folk emerged from the clubs, produced a series of fine solo singer composers, and then went on to tackle amplified music. In its own unpredictable way the folk revival is in a better shape now than it has ever been. It was to celebrate this and to look back at an extraordinary festival was held for 13 hours on Saturday, in a field somewhere near Lincoln. It had the best folk/rock lineup that has ever been assembled in Britain. Almost every artist was important, and together they constituted a summary of musical developments since the revival began to branch out.

In a summer when much of the pop world is in a state of gentle, healthy nostalgia, this was a festival to catalogue the past — and give just a few hints about the future. Successful folk-based experimentation began in America in the early sixties; this festival included three of the solo artists responsible. Tom Paxton has developed from protest to his own form of chanson — cameos or personal fragments that now express his anger gently or indirectly. He has become a craftsman, concerned to explain the American nightmare (drugs, Vietnam, pollution etc.) through brief portraits and stories, with subtlety, humour and understanding. Tim Hardin by contrast, writes about himself and acts out his own nightmare on stage. It is the Cohen approach, but without Cohen's sickness.

The Byrds, one of the first folk-influenced rock bands, were supposed to be playing an acoustic set, but blasted off with "Hey Mr Spaceman" and a series of other early hits (sounding, in spite of changes in personnel, almost exactly as they did six years ago). When they got around to it, their acoustic set included country and gospel songs, with fine harmonising and immaculate guitar work by Clarence White. They are still a tremendous band; the only man who could follow them was a cheerful James Taylor.

There was an equally powerful lineup on the British side, from Ralph McTell to an uproariously successful Incredible String Band. Sandy Denny, making her first solo appearance (with powerful help from ex-Fotheringay and Fairport (friends) showed what an extremely fine and original singer she is. Sounding happier than in either of those two bands, and performing the sinister, brooding ballads from her forthcoming album, she demonstrated at last the full range and subtlety of her voice, which is equally suited to heavy rock or her arrangements of traditional songs like "Black Water Side." Hers was the most encouraging performance of the festival.

## THE PROMS

Edward Greenfield

## Bernard Naylor

IT WAS WILLIAM GLOCK, everyone's inspirer over the Proms, who suggested that a work for choir and brass might go well in the Royal Albert Hall. Bernard Naylor, commissioned by the BBC, took the idea up, and produced "Scenes and Prophecies," a work of such ready impact that it was included in the first Saturday night Prom this season, with Charles Groves and the Royal Liverpool Philharmonic joined by Janet Price and the BBC Chorus.

Whether it is the influence of setting prophetic words from the authorised version or of known Prom taste, there are obvious echoes here of "Belshazzar's Feast." The piece is none the worse for that. This is an effective, colourful, and euphonious ten minutes of music, and I am only sorry that the "in-between" length and aseptic title will probably ensure that it is not performed elsewhere.

As always presentation is a problem for both the composer and the BBC, and it was irritating on this occasion to have the Radio 3 announcer once more parroting the thought that Elgar's "Enigma" has "never been satisfactorily solved." Anyone who still thinks that after Eric Sams's detailed analysis in the "Musical Times" is very thick indeed. At least the performance — by Groves and the Liverpool Orchestra tugging at the heart-strings as the organ surges at the end — was everything one wants at a Prom.

Edward Greenfield's record review will appear tomorrow.

## The captive moment

Richard Roud reports on fresh evidence of the relationship between Monet and Proust

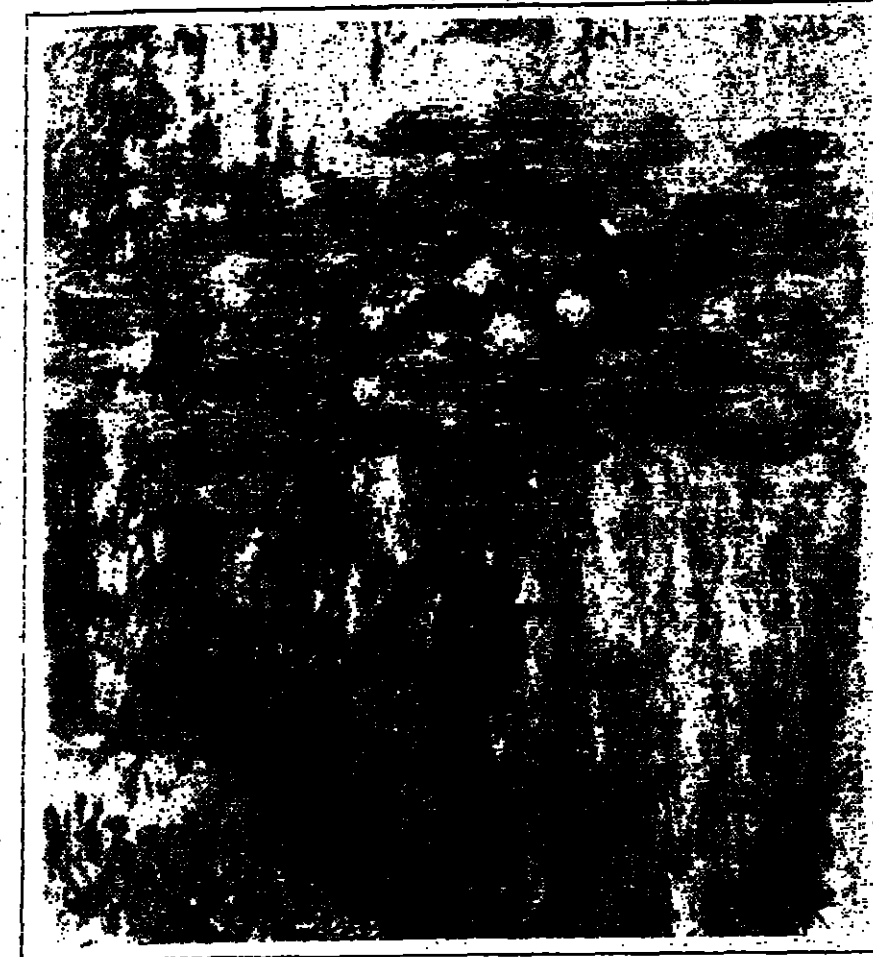
BY A COINCIDENCE which the Master of the Cork-Lined Room would no doubt have approved, the Proust centenary exhibition at the Jacquemart-André Museum coincides with the opening of what to all intents and purposes is a new Claude Monet museum in Paris. Proust was a great admirer of Monet, and although his name does not often appear in "Remembrance of Things Past," he was, of course, the chief model for the character of the painter Elstir.

Doubtless Proust would have been amused, too, by the circumstances surrounding this new museum. In fact, it is an old museum: the Musée Marmottan has been sitting on the edge of the Bois de Boulogne in Passy for many years now, forgotten and unvisited. True, a lady with the very Proustian name of Madame Donop de Monchy bequeathed a few paintings by Monet to the museum a decade ago; officially, this is what decided the son of Monet (who died in 1966) to leave the great ensemble of 71 paintings from the Giverny atelier to the Marmottan. A surprising decision because the museum is mostly devoted to Napoleonic souvenirs and furniture. It was said at the time that Michel Monet was so disgusted by the behaviour of the larger museums during his father's lifetime, that he was determined to give them a slap in the face by keeping his treasures out of the Louvre or the Jeu de Paume.

Be that as it may, the Musée Marmottan (owned by the Institut de France) made a supreme effort and in the years following 1961, built some large and pleasant galleries beneath the garden; since last month, crowds have been flocking to see these masterworks from the last years of Monet's life—and it must not be forgotten that he only died in 1926.

There are some earlier works, too, like the marvellous one of Hurreford Bridge and a splendidly vague Houses of Parliament, but mostly we are in water-lily country—iridescent, liquidly lush all-over paintings which point forward irresistibly to the abstract expressionists of the fifties and sixties.

But the connection with Proust is not only anecdotal: Monet, more than any other painter, was concerned with time, with the attempt to immortalise the fugitive sensation, to fix the instability of the passing moment. However different in detail his quest was from Proust's, one cannot help thinking that both men were somehow aware that they were living at the end of an



epoch, one that would never, for better or worse, come again and that it therefore behoved them to fix it for ever. Both men survived the First World War, but the civilisation which had nurtured them did not.

The monet show is permanently ensconced, but the Proust exhibition continues only through September. Shows devoted to writers are often

tiresomely trivial; there are some icky exhibits here, too, like a lock of Proust's hair in a green velvet frame. But mostly, it is both enthralling and fascinating. There are a number of fine paintings—several Monets, in fact, as well as some genre pieces of the period which are not without literary interest. Even the letters are interesting—I had never realised how friendly

Monet's "Nymphs" (top), and Marcel Proust

Proust was with Leon Blum. For example. Then there is a dedicated copy of "The Guermantes Way" which he sent to Colette, with the note: "I had hoped we would become friends, but I haven't been out of bed since we met... It's as if we lived in different centuries."

Also, I had never realised that "Swann's Way" had been published at the expense of the author, which shed a new light on the notion of what we now call the "vanity press": to think that no one in France believed in Proust enough to publish him in the normal way. There are many manuscripts on show, and terrifying they are. No wonder there were so many mistakes in the early editions: not only was Proust's handwriting difficult to read, but he insisted on covering the margins of the galleys and even the page proofs with new material. One feels some sympathy for the publishers: it shows he would have doubtless gone on adding for ever. But what a thrill, I must say, to see the last page of the last volume of "Time Regained" with at the very bottom, the word "FIN" in large letters. It may be sentimental, but how it evoked the image of the author laying down his pen at the end of this enormous work which he had just managed to live to complete.

There are photographs, of course, and some marvellous ball dresses worn by Proust's models; there is the music of the "little phrase"—and there are portraits of most of the originals of the characters in Proust. In short, even for those who generally resist this kind of show, the exhibition cannot be too highly recommended.

It's a pity, however, that the organisers didn't get their hands on that letter of 1914 from Henry James to Edith Wharton in which, as in "Time Regained," the years are telescoped: "Dearest Edith, The nearest I have come to receipt or possession of the interesting volumes you have so generously in mind is to have had Bernstein's assurance that he would give himself the delight of sending me the Proust production."

Evidently Bernstein never sent them, for James continues: "So that I shall indeed be very pleased to receive the 'Swann' from you." There is, also, no record that I have been able to find telling us whether "dearest Edith" ever did send him the book: one would give a lot to know just what James thought of "the Proust production."

Victor Yorán, virtuoso cellist, has fled Russia where he was rapidly gaining a brilliant reputation. In Britain, where he is seeking a Western base, no one wants to know. Theo Richmond reports.

Richmond reports.

## Suspended in limbo

JUDGES WHO HAVE awarded him prizes at international music festivals and critics who have heard him play agree that 34-year-old Russian cellist Victor Yorán has an exceptional talent; that he displays a remarkable technical virtuosity and an intensity of musical expression characteristic of the Rostropovich school. Yorán studied under Rostropovich in Moscow for 14 years. As one of the top ten professional cellists nominated by the State, as soloists, he had performed regularly on Radio Moscow, given recitals and played with leading orchestras in over a hundred cities of the Soviet Union, toured Bulgaria and Rumania, and recorded works by modern composers. Now he is in London for the first time, living in a faded bed-sitter near Earl's Court, trying—so far without much success—to get influential people in the music world to hear him play and to help him to find a job. One of the depressingly blank pages in his engagements diary, Victor Yorán—real name Apartsev—is stranded off the busy East-West cultural exchange routes. He is a defector.

"I wanted to be free to be a Jew and this was not possible for me in the Soviet Union. I was made to feel a stranger, so I left," he says, speaking quietly in fluent English, which he began learning only a year ago. "I was not brought up to be religious, and both my parents were members of the Communist Party; but from the age of 15 I began to learn of things in Israel. I wanted to learn Hebrew in Moscow but it was not possible to obtain books. They have some at the big Lenin Library so I went and studied there. But acquaintances used to come in and I was frightened they would discover what I was doing. Someone in Israel sent me a text book and I used to read it when I was travelling on the Underground. A friend said to me, 'Don't do it.' Why not? Here in London I can read a Hebrew book on the Underground and it is not considered something criminal. Here Jews are free to have a community life and preserve their culture. In Moscow if I want to listen to Israel on the radio I had to be very careful about it and always switch off if someone drives. Was he the victim of official anti-Semitism? No, but I know that many of my fellow Jews were suffering and that was enough for me."

Yorán's musical career had reached a point of high promise when he defected in November 1969. Participation in the activities of the Soviet-Austrian Cultural Society had earned him permission to join a party visiting Vienna. The usual sight-seeing trips were organised.

After returning from Schönbrunn on their first day, the group had a spare half-hour before dinner. Yorán slipped out of the hotel, found a telephone box, looked up a certain name, and within 48 hours was on a plane heading for Tel-Aviv. He took his 130-year-old cello with him. Before he left, he posted a letter to the Soviet Embassy. "I told them that I had no political



## Suspended in limbo

motives; that I was not anti-Soviet. It was simply that I wanted to live among other Jews."

Yorán had left behind in Moscow a wife—also Jewish—a baby son of 18 months and an elderly mother. He called the family from Israel to tell them where he was. His wife had no inkling of the plan he had been secretly nurturing for years. "She was so shocked by the news that for two months she was not able to write to me. At first she wondered whether I did not want to consider her as my wife. Then she wrote to say she just did not know what to think. I told her I would do everything I could to get them to join me. I did not defect because I want to leave my family, but because in recent years I was completely falling apart as a human being. Life was becoming entirely meaningless for me."

Did it occur to him that leaving his family in the way he did might strike others as heartless? He agrees that to those who have not experienced his situation it might seem so. He was devoted to his wife and she to him. He loved his child and knew all of them would suffer. But still he felt the sacrifice had to be made. He knew she had the strength to endure until such time as they would be reunited. He never thought of their separation as permanent. He could not believe that the Soviet regime would continue to deny its citizens the basic human right of leaving the country if they wished to.

Yorán describes the scene at the

railway station in Moscow when he said goodbye to his wife before boarding the train for Vienna. And his thoughts as he lay in his sleeper crossing Russia at night, heading for the frontier. "Suddenly I realise—and it was a terrible feeling—that I am now completely on my own in the world, that I am going away from my wife and son, from Moscow where I was born, from my friends, my past, everything—and going towards an unknown future."

Slight in build, mild in manner almost to the point of diffidence, Yorán gives no outward sign of the implacable will needed to carry out this kind of irrevocable decision. When I put this to him he says that in Israel he has met frail little ladies who defied the KGB in Russia and who displayed more determination and courage than he had done.

Yorán corresponds regularly with his wife and occasionally telephones her. Since he arrived in Israel he has fought tenaciously to get exit visas for her, his son and his mother. He has written to Brezhnev, Kosygin and Podgorny. To the Soviet Musicians Union, the 24th Party Congress, and to the Communist Parties of several European countries. His wife has filled in endless forms and applications and made pleas of her own to the Soviet leaders. The result has been nil. The Soviet Government will not let them go. Soon to be dispatched to Moscow is a petition signed by Raphael Kubelick, Colin Davis, Leonard Bernstein, Claudio Arrau, Pierre Fournier,

and many other distinguished musicians pointing out that "no interest is served by perpetuating the misery of those four people."

Yorán has refrained from any political or anti-Soviet activity that could antagonise the Russians and jeopardise the chances of reunion with his family. He changed his name to help avoid publicity that would embarrass them. He has agreed to this interview, the first he has given in Europe, because he feels bitter about his meticulously careful behaviour has got him nowhere. Perhaps it is time to change tactics? Perhaps it is time to make a fuss?

On the musical front his predicament is less agonising but still worrying. He likes his job at the Academy of Music in Tel-Aviv where he teaches the cello and ensemble playing. He has performed as a soloist with the Israeli Philharmonic and given a number of successful recitals. He loves the country and intends living there permanently. But to develop as a soloist he says he must find engagements in Europe and America, and that even in Israel he will not be fully recognised until he has made a splash in a bigger pond.

Does he have a good agent working over here on his behalf? No, he says. He does not have an agent at all. The ones he has approached in London do not even want to hear him play. "Agents are not interested in cellists. In a season perhaps there are engagements for twenty pianists, eight violinists and maybe one or two cellists. There is hardly enough concert work for the few famous ones. So the agents say to me it does not matter how wonderfully I may play, I am unknown here and there is nothing they can do for me, so why waste time listening to me play?"

Sergiu Comissiona, musical director of the Baltimore Symphony Orchestra, has given him a hearing and gone on record as saying that he is "an outstanding cellist who has greatly impressed me." Perhaps something will come of that. A couple of weeks ago Yorán recorded an audition for BBC Radio and he is anxiously awaiting the result. He intends holding on here until October when he has to return to Tel-Aviv for the new term. He says he is discovering new standards in the West against which he wants to test himself. "I need to know on what level I stand."

Does he ever regret his decision to defect? "No," he replies firmly. "never." He believes that had he remained in Russia he would have disappeared as a human being and so his family would have suffered in other ways. "And you see," he adds. "I am not a pessimist. I hope that finally—even if I must wait many, many years—we will be together again." Talking to him in a cheerful room in London, black cello case lying on the bed like a beached whale, one would like to be able to share that hope.

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they are the warriors... we are the strangers!

East Africa — the nomadic tribes of Ethiopia and Somalia — the Masai in Kenya. A man's story of his life after isolation, savagery and terrorism, courage and strength, and the country's rape by Europeans. The war in Somalia and the aftermath of the Italian retreat, men who don't come back out of the desert land, escape — killed by marauding tribes or, just as often, their own.

A compelling book, re-creating East Africa in such a way that reads like a photograph.

warriors and strangers

by Gerald Hanley

Hamish Hamilton

Publication July 26th Price £2.75p



I SAY I SAY I SAY. D'you know the one about the tycoon and the layabout? They meet one summer's day on the beach and the tycoon tells the layabout he should find himself a job, stick with it, work hard, get promoted, make money and save it until finally he can afford to have a lovely holiday, lying in the sun all day doing nothing. That, says the layabout, is what I'm doing now.

Work has been called many things, from "the grand cure of all the maladies and miseries that ever beset mankind" to the tether that binds "the free and holiday-rejoicing spirit" down. Certainly very few people can afford to exist without it or have the good fortune to enjoy it for its own sake.

To the vast majority, work is simply a lesser evil than poverty and unemployment, a spectre only because the wolf howls at the door.

In a welfare state that wolf is not so much physical hunger as the hunger for security in the shape of goods and property. That, fittingly with bath cleanser and Fred, putting his car together, might consider that doing without bath cleansers and a car was fair enough exchange for their release from jobs they loathe but they were never given that choice. Indeed, by now they are very nearly convinced that such work is right and proper, very nearly convinced that bath cleansers and cars are indispensable ingredients of the Good Life.

Very nearly, but not quite. The British have frequently been called rude names by economic experts because many of them simply cannot see the point of working hard at jobs they dislike. Your typical British shopkeeper will not keep his shop open one second past closing time even if you wave a wad of bills at him—he leaves that to the Greek round the corner. Your typical shop assistant will say no, sorry, we haven't got that in stock rather than look for it, even though she works on commission. Your typical British company would rather lose your order than put themselves to any special trouble for you. Infuriating behaviour and one of the major reasons, we are told, why our economy is so constantly in a delicate condition. But though this work shyness may be our financial undoing it is also a means to our humanity.

Given the choice of more money for more work or more leisure—time, the average British working man will take leisure every time.

Even our strike-ridden work scene does not disprove this. If you are forced into a dull job, it seems entirely logical to expect the most money possible for it: legitimate recompense for the theft of interest and choice. Strikes do not demonstrate an insatiable desire for more money so much as a continuing protest against the kind of work the strikers do. Higher wage claims are a camouflage for deeper complaints—monotonous, exhausting, unhealthy work without status or obvious necessity makes the worker demand that society pay him for these shortcomings and it is no coincidence that professional men strike far less often. Their work has at least some of the ingredients of human fulfilment that few factory jobs offer—prestige, interest, personal involvement, a sense of purpose.

Every man carries within him a secret knowledge that certain kind of work degrades him and the revolutionary's recurring dream that the workers will join him at the barricades is doomed to recurring failure because he asks them to admit this knowledge before a change can be guaranteed. When you are tied to a grindstone your only hope of survival is to pretend you are free or, at the very least, that you chose to be tied.

## JILL TWEEDIE



And though there are many voices raised, these days, against bleak factory work that produces more and more consumer goods and the credo "consumo, ergo sum," the problem is that everyone in a given society is at different levels of expectation. Mankind's needs start with survival and go on through security to belonging and relating to others, self-respect and, at the last, something rather vague called creativity or self-realisation or fulfilment. A man fighting for survival or security will have little sympathy for the claims of someone concerned with self-fulfilment and to tell him that a car or a house of his own will not guarantee his happiness is not only patronising but irrelevant. We are doomed, it seems, to wait until such time as our island is engaged with colour television sets and micro-wave cookers before we can begin to turn together towards other goals. The middle classes, according to a recent survey, already show the first faint signs of disenchantment with a consumer-oriented world: the talk is often of simplifying life, of leisure rather than jobs, a growing desire to escape "the rat race." It is not surprising that the drop-outs of our society are almost invariably middle class: a lifetime of wall-to-wall carpets and electric barbecues still leave the spirit divinely discontented.

LISL KLEIN DOES research and consultancy in industrial sociology and is constantly aware of the criticisms of "revolutionaries" who wish to sweep away the whole structure of a technological society and who regard those, like herself, who work within industry for the betterment of conditions there

as Uncle Toms shoring up a rotten edifice. But she steadfastly holds to her own belief that technology is here to stay, that it has much to offer and that the necessary changes can and will come from within industry.

"That's why, though I'm in favour of aptitude tests that try to fit the man to the job, I wouldn't like to see this streaming become absolutely foolproof. The educational system is already creaming off the most intelligent and yet industry needs intelligence—and the frustrations it breeds—on the factory floor; malcontents, if you like, who will push for improvements and change within. If you believe that the framework itself must go, then nothing I say will be valid. But you have no right to talk if you live within this framework and make use of any of the products of industry. I can respect the point of view of someone who has dropped right out but otherwise all that revolutionaries do is make the split between themselves and the workers deeper."

Miss Klein also deplores the revolutionary tendency to throw out the baby with the bathwater. "Industry usually works like this: first, you have to solve the engineering problem—in other words, if you want to start a carpet business you have to think how you're going to make that carpet. Next comes the economic problem, how can you make that carpet cheaply? Then you realise that in the process of all this, you're damaging people. So you start thinking of your personnel, a most important thing but carrying the danger that you then reject all your hard-won technical knowledge. The solu-

## Work as the curse of the drinking classes

picture of Polly Toynbee by Don Morley



tion, the really exciting thing, is to learn how to cope with all this simultaneously, without slinging any one aspect out. That's why it is so important that people with humanist values do not reject industry—the technical and the human side must be fitted together."

Currently Miss Klein is preparing the second of two pamphlets on the problems of work and she is very concerned about the use of social scientists in industry. "We need to get all personnel policies up to the level of the best in the country, but when that is done, where do we go? I believe we need a new framework then, a new assessment of jobs."

She outlines some definitions of work requirements. People need autonomy and operate best as self-regulating systems, so a job should include some preparatory and inspection tasks and some responsibility for setting quality, speed and method standards. A job should be perceptible as a whole, it should overlap with the jobs that come before and after it, so that it is clear where it relates to a wider task. Because people need to grow and develop, a job should contain opportunities for learning. People need to know that they are useful and valued, so a job must involve the use of a skill that is valued by the community. And because cost accountants, systems analysts and production engineers determine the quality of work, the revealing bit is that you can't have a good job without the new framework.

In her first pamphlet "The Meaning of Work" published by the Fabian

Society, Miss Klein pointed out that the human mind is very adaptable and lists some of the many ways in which people find means of making even the dull jobs acceptable: gossiping, day-dreaming, ganging up with your mates against something or somebody, the cordoning off of your particular area, even "the ritual slap-and-tickle with the girl on the tea trolley."

"But this," she says with some irony, "is the really insoluble problem. Because people can adapt to almost any conditions, does this mean we should expect them to? That is a question of the values of our society and each of us has to work out his own solution."

POLLY TOYNEE has written a book published today ("A Working Life," Hodder and Stoughton) about some of the jobs done by that vast majority to whom work is an inevitable evil. She is conscious of the possible charge that she, a middle-class university-educated girl, is judging these jobs by the standards of another way of life and, indeed, there are people who deplore this kind of amateur investigation and suspect the methods employed in interviewing people.

Miss Toynbee, however, remains unbowed. She spent several months doing all the jobs she writes about, from working in a cake factory to enrolling in the Women's Royal Army Corps, and the descriptions of her working days are clear and concise, fascinating and infinitely depressing.

"I said I was a student doing holiday work and I never found any need at all to ask direct questions, people were

very eager to talk. I know I could be criticised on the grounds that perhaps my co-workers realised their work might look like in my eyes and so they expressed more discomfort than they actually felt. But I don't think this is true at all. Apart from not asking any questions I was constantly amazed at how anyone perceived any difference between my life and theirs."

On the whole, Miss Toynbee found that factory workers had very low expectations of work—to work, they simply assumed that it would be boring. "I was appalled by what I saw and I've said so. Why should I treat people in factories as an interesting anthropological scene? Why should I be peered at but not interfered with? If I can look at a job and say that wouldn't be good enough for me, why should I consider it good enough for others? After all to have had an education should make you more able to see the faults of a system, not less able."

"A Working Life" opens with school leavers being interviewed by a South Employment Officer—to me, at least, the most depressing chapter in the book.

"At 15, these boys are children. They've hardly passed the stage where, like all small boys, they wanted to be engine drivers or free-fall parachutists. Suddenly, in one short interview, their fantasy worlds are swept away. From being a small boy who could still be anything, do anything 'when I grow up,' he finds that he has had all the opportunity he will ever have, and somehow, somewhere along the line, it slipped through his fingers without his ever having known about it. The chances are he never had an opportunity to do something different, but like most people believe that he had, and that he muddled it."

The comments of the women Miss Toynbee worked with are a continuation of this first disillusionment and muddle. "How can I spend my life cutting pieces of cable, I don't even know what for?" says one. "If I had my time over again I think I'd rather be on the dole," says another. Miss Toynbee builds up a frightening and convincing picture of their daily frustrations. The fearful noise of the machinery, like a horrible symphony orchestra, "the television of assembly line obstructions," "at first it is difficult to keep up, and when you're tired it is quite merciless"; the impossibility of thought, "the monotony permeates every corner of the brain. The rhythm deadens every thought... from the miserable and expressionless faces of the other workers, I doubt whether they were thinking much either"; the aggressions that build up and find expression in sudden screaming matches.

It is hard, after reading this book, to see a cream cake, a sausage, a car, a tin, a piece of coal, without a faint shudder. Useful commodities, no doubt, but measured in wasted human lives, very expensive indeed.

SINCE I WROTE last week about a career centre for women, the Cavendish Bio-Medical Centre phoned to tell me they offer the same service at 99 New Cavendish Street, London W1, and they have no waiting list.

### DEAR MISS TWEEDIE:

You got it wrong, it wasn't little black Sambo, it was little black Quasha.

Love from,

Caroline (Edmonds, six years old).

12 Lye Green Road,  
Chesham, Buckinghamshire.

rapidly gaining a M  
one wants to know.



## CHECKOUT

edited by Elisabeth Dunn

THE BRITISH AMERICAN Tobacco Company Ltd is offering to duty free Benson and Hedges smokers an heraldic shield "individually researched through the heraldic records of centuries of history—hand painted on copper relief mounted on a mahogany base. A part of family history," it says. The revealing bit is that you can pay either £4 or \$10.

The remarkable part of this special, individually researched piece of publicity is that the only information required is the name to be looked up and the country of origin (if known). "For Scottish names," says the order form, "please tick for a tartan plaque." Which caused a bit of heraldic mirth down at the College of Arms.

The College is very specific about who has rights to arms. "In heraldic law, one is entitled to arms by inheritance if one can prove a direct male line descent from an ancestor who is himself on official record as being entitled to arms. There is no such thing as a coat of arms for a surname."... An Officer of Arms can only certify a person as armigerous if that person's right is on record in the Official Registers of the College. And each coat of arms is entitled in the Christian names of the bearer, not just his surname.

If you have the good fortune to be armigerous, you are protected against the misuse of your arms by the Court of Chivalry and, less historically, by the Theft and Trade Descriptions Acts. Which could all prove fairly embarrassing for holders of the Benson and Hedges coats of arms.

British American and its armorial researchers, Macaulay Mann, cover themselves by adding a note to the order form which points out that while "you may proudly display a coat of arms as a decoration in your home or office, you must not claim it and use it as your own." Macaulay Mann repeats the warning when it delivers the heraldic goods but it's a bit late then for the non-armigerous hopeful.

OVER THE PAST few months London theatre programmes have undergone a kind of metamorphosis so that they now appear to be half magazine and half dramatic personae. The magazine part is mostly advertising but there are a couple of columns which purport to give helpful information on where to go in London. There now follows a short extract.

"Carol Austin, the charming French dress designer, now makes clothes for some of the best dressed women in the world."

"Imogen Hassel (sic) and I went to

the opening of what is proving to be the latest important newcomer to the London eating-out scene..."

"The other day I stopped to browse in Alfred Dunhill's shop (a favourite pastime of mine). I saw a lighter I can't seem to put out of my mind—gold studded with diamonds."

And towards the back of the programme for the "Lovers of Viorene," some restaurant notes by a M. Henri de Rousard: "I am invited to a lot of cocktail parties and I find that people are always asking me where to eat or how to cook this dish or that, so it was a great change when at a house in Eaton Square, Lady P. took me by the arm, led me into a corner, and sang the praises of a restaurant she had been to the previous week." And so on towards a glowing end: "And thank you sincerely, Lady P."

Nearly all theatre programmes in London are now produced by a company called "Theatreprint Ltd." Of course the columns are editorial, said a spokesman for the editor, who is on holiday. "I should have thought that was obvious." Well, it is. But.

Escalade, a store in Knightsbridge, which was the lead "story" in one of the columns said last week: "What happened was that right back when we opened we agreed to buy space in theatre programmes and in return they agreed to give us a write-up."

But the advertising/editorial relationship does not exist all the way through. The Alvin Gallery got an unsolicited testimonial, even if its name as spell wrongly.

CHECKOUT READERS will be happy to know that in view of the recent unprecedented purchase tax cuts, Debenhams and Freebody are reducing the price of their ranch milk coats from £2,178 to £2,069. Thank you Mr Barber.

CHECKOUT, on July 5, referred to the reprint of Burrows 1969 Blackheath Guide. Mr Neil Rhind has pointed out that the reprint was made with the consent of the Greenwich Borough Archivist and of the original publisher, Ed Burrows of Cheltenham.

THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH Award Scheme is certainly going in for some inward bound activities, not at all in keeping with its image of hairy knees and heroism. Its amateur national

song writing competition is nearing its closing stages, raising on the way one or two questions as to what's it got to do with the award scheme at all.

The scheme has always relied on industry and commerce as well as Government grants for its income but the link-up seems to have grown a good deal tighter over the song contest.

Until now, the contest has been promoted on Radio Luxembourg, which is hardly in the Gordonstoun curriculum. From now on it is up to Sir Lew Grade and Associated Artists. ATV is televising the finals in the autumn. The top three finalists then go on a recording contract with Pye Records (a member of the ATV group) and a song-writing contract with ATV-Kirshner (also a member of the ATV group). Sir Lew and Lady Grade are listed in the Award Scheme's 1970 list of benefactors.

One could understand it all much better if the song competition were called the Grade Song Contest because it isn't even as if the winner gets a Duke of Edinburgh Award at the end of it all. Just Grade awards.

"No commercial organisation is going to get involved in something if there is really nothing in it for them," said a spokesman for the Duke's scheme. "ATV are interested in the scheme as well as seeing the commercial aspect of it."

SEEING AS IT is 50-years-of-contraception celebration week it is mildly appropriate that Delfen "natural, feminine" contraceptive foam should be making the footnotes. Delfen is moderately new to this country though Orin was first marketed in America some time.

It is promoted in women's magazines in soothing terms with a photograph of a confident, lazy-eyed blonde: "How reassuring to know that Delfen, used with normal care, can be a most reliable alternative to the pill or the loop."

Less reassuring, really, especially when the Family Planning Association says that their doctors would never recommend any chemical on its own as a completely satisfactory form of contraception. Less reassuring, too, when you buy the foam and discover from the leaflet that, statistically speaking, on its own admission, Delfen does not live up to pill standards. It claims a 97 per cent reduction of unplanned pregnancies but that's compared with no contraception at all.

It is least reassuring of all to talk to Orin's Pharmaceutical. Their man tells you that the pill has a conception rate of 0.04 pregnancies per hundred women years. The comparable rate of conception using the loop is 1.5 and using Delfen, 2.5. The vaginal diaphragm rate is about 4.

Delfen, then, would seem to have little advantage on margin of error over the pill or IUD and not much of an aesthetic advantage over all the old vaginal methods which have been around for years.

"So why worry about birth control? Let the confidence of Delfen enhance your togetherness."



## Hazards of Arab unity

The failed coups in Morocco and Sudan have shown that coup-planning is a risky business. If they had been successful, it is not unlikely that President Numeiri, King Hassan, and their colleagues would have suffered the sort of punishments they have been handing out. But the way in which the coup leaders have been dealt with reflects more regard for revenge than for justice. They do the image of the Arab world no service.

The reported execution of Major Farouk Hamadallah and the death sentence on Colonel Babak el-Nur in Khartoum put the actions of the Libyan Government of last week in a worse light. Then—with or without Malta's co-operation—a BOAC airliner was forced to land at Benghazi and these two Sudanese citizens were abducted. This violation of international civil aviation practice can only have injured Libya's standing. No passengers died as a result of the Palestinians' hijacking of airliners to Jordan last year—but President Gadhafi's action has led directly to at least one death.

Arab attempts at drawing together are in disarray again as a result of these unsuccessful coups and King Hussein's violent drive against the Palestinian guerrillas. Each event has emphasised the inconsistencies and weakness of Arab government policies. While President Gadhafi was giving support to the Moroccan rebels, the Arab kings and President Boumedienne were congratulating King Hassan on his escape. Egypt has strongly condemned King Hussein's actions in Jordan, but Syria has been holding back Palestinian arms supplies. Jordan still receives

financial aid from Saudi Arabia, with whom Egypt has recently mended its political fences. Over the failed coup in Khartoum, Iraq has managed to isolate itself further in the Arab world by translating Gadhafi-like premature words into action.

President Numeiri said yesterday that Sudan is to join the federation planned for Egypt, Libya, and Syria. President Sadat may be relieved that there will not now be a Communist Government in power on the middle Nile. But does he really want to be more closely involved with President Numeiri's continuing problems with the south, the Communists, and the economy? This federation has as many traps as previous formalised Arab unions. If it causes too many problems, people will remember that it was on this issue that Mr Ali Sabri, who is now on trial, chose to make his challenge.

Egypt is keen at present to keep away from controversial issues in order to concentrate on internal rebuilding and on the conflict with Israel. The federation does not fit into this context. The memories of the failure of the Syrian union have not disappeared. There is no enthusiasm for being linked (as Egypt was through the communiqué at the end of the recent federation meeting in Mersa Matruh) with President Gadhafi's impetuous behaviour towards Morocco. In a federation, President Sadat would run the risk of blame through association for Libya's action over the BOAC airliner. President Sadat has enough problems of his own without being drawn into the general melee of Arab confusion.

## How it looks from outside

Much can happen before the autumn, whether through the activity of Mr Wilson's "keep calm" group or through others stoking the fires. It will be surprising, though, if the deputy leadership of the Parliamentary Labour Party is not contested. Mr Michael Foot has again thrown his hat in the ring, as last year, and this time he may present Mr Roy Jenkins with a more serious challenge. Other contestants may appear, too. What the party might remember, however, is that the ultimate verdict lies with the country. It chooses the Government.

It is a point that Mr Heath has taken. The Government's reflationary measures announced a week ago have not been inspired by pure economic thought. Nor do they follow logically from what the Government was doing before: quite the opposite. Mr Heath has grasped, however, that stagnation and unemployment were undermining his Government's credibility. So, eventually, he acted. Labour had better ask itself whether a party with Mr Wilson as leader and Mr Foot as deputy leader will look like a serious alternative government.

The trouble about Mr Wilson's switch from pro to anti-Market is that the reasons he gave were not convincing. It was he, after all, who had applied to join; it was he who, not long before, offered a great vision of Britain in an enlarged Community. The terms negotiated by the new

Government did not look as bleak as he implied, and it was hard to suppose that in office he would have rejected them. His somersault, therefore, has hurt his reputation even among anti-Marketees outside the Labour Party. Nor will Mr Callaghan's ingenious proposal run. Britain cannot say to the Six: "Thank you, but we'll join later when you have sorted out your agricultural and monetary difficulties." Nobody is going to restart negotiations this side of 1980, if then—and this time it will be Britain, not France, that has said "No."

Mr Foot's call for all-out Parliamentary opposition to the Common Market legislation is at least consistent. It is the logical policy of total opposition. But it is incompatible with Mr Callaghan's proposal, and it will leave Labour guilty of trying to sabotage British entry after Parliament has decided on it. That is not an inspiring stand, nor will it win much support for Labour. The Party, unfortunately, has got itself into a hole. It will have to find a way out consistent with its own beliefs and ideals. It must recover, for Britain badly needs an alternative government with a strong conscience. By the time Labour can hope to govern again, Britain will almost certainly be inside Europe. It is that situation, and the way to make the best use of it, with which a responsible alternative government has to reckon.

## Private armies don't help

Some Ulster Protestants are now saying that they want to take up arms themselves against the IRA. There is no knowing how numerous they are or how determined. Mr Faulkner, for one, has taken them seriously enough to denounce private armies firmly and rightly.

It is disturbing that responsible politicians like Mr William Craig should now be advocating the arming of Protestants in their own defence. What Mr Faulkner and the Army are trying to preserve in Northern Ireland is the structure of a civilised community. But a civilised community can preserve itself only by acting within its own rules. If the Protestants, or some of them, were to take the law into their own hands they would merely debase their standards to match the IRA's. They would also aggravate the Army's task.

The Army is in Northern Ireland to keep the peace by acting within the law. If the Army has to contend with Protestant as well as Catholic lawlessness the job of restoring peace will take longer. It is going to take a long time in any case. But Protestants have nothing to gain by complicating an already hideously difficult situation in Ulster or by aggravating Mr Maudling's troubles at Westminster. Nor have Catholics anything to gain by playing the IRA's game and prolonging the conflict. Ireland, north and south, needs peace more than it needs unity. Whatever the terrorists may think the British will not leave Northern Ireland to tear itself to pieces. Northern Ireland actually is a part of the United Kingdom and the British Government could not abandon to civil war a part of the home territory.

## All that free education

Those in favour of abolishing free school milk for seven to 11-year-olds were given a splendid boost by the BMA meeting in Leicester. Too much milk, said doctors there, leads to obesity or, worse, arterio-sclerosis. And in the House of Lords the Under-Secretary in the Department of Education and Science, Lord Belstead, reminded us that no final opinion on the nutritional value of school milk was available. A startling image is thus conjured up of a kindly government abolishing free milk for the children's own good. Being cruel to be kind, as it were. Well, how nice. While they are about it, they might give some thought to abolishing those subsidised, and in some cases free, school meals, too. All those potatoes and things, must be sewing the seeds for quite horrifying diseases later on.

Taking the matter a step or two further, why

bother with giving children free education anyway? A little learning is a dangerous thing and can only give them ideas above their station. The prospect of bands of bloated seven to 11-year-olds roaming the streets, obese with milk, crammed full of subsidised dinners and knowing too much for their own good, is one to cause concern. Oh, for the days when children—not ours, of course, but other people's—could be shoved up chimneys or down mines before they reached the troublesome age of seven.

Looking at it another way, however, it seems possible that the health hazards could be overstated. Too much of the stuff may well be bad for children or indeed anybody. But, as the Milk Marketing Board would no doubt assure us, one-third of a pint of milk a day—in many cases, perhaps, practically all the child has—is hardly likely to produce a generation of corpulent teenagers permanently on the brink of strokes and coronary thrombosis. The doctors' diagnosis serves only to cloud the wider issue, although Mrs Thatcher will probably be grateful for it.

## A COUNTRY DIARY

THE LAKE DISTRICT: Ullswater, the second largest lake in England and perhaps the most beautiful, seems to be approaching a turning of the ways. Manchester, after years of controversy and excavations, is at last about to take water from the lake, and now he planning board are seeking to stop high speed motor-boating and water-skiing, and restore to Ullswater its former peace and quietude. Exploitation, however carefully controlled, on the one hand and conservation on the other. The proposal is to carry out negotiations with all interested bodies—public participation in planning in action—with a view to the imposition of a ten-mile an hour speed limit over the whole lake surface. This would effectively stop fast motor-boating and water-skiing while allowing yachting, rowing, canoeing, swimming and fishing, and there would be an exception for the lake "steamers." This would mean that Ullswater, like most of the lakes and tarns in the district, for the board have control plans for other stretches of water—would become a quiet lake once again, and the water-skiers would have to perform on Windermere or in coastal waters. In this way, say the board, the enjoyment of a minority of lake users will not be allowed to interfere with the interests of the public in general, noise and disturbance will be eliminated, and safety considerably increased.

A. HARRY GRIFFIN

HAROLD WILSON has planted a time bomb. His book, completed in January last, is published just when he and the Labour Party are under savage attack for inconsistency over Europe. This book is Mr Wilson's personal record of his Government. It is difficult not to conclude from it that the charge of inconsistency is proven.

More damagingly, it also becomes clear that, without Europe, the Labour Party does not have an economic policy in which its wisest leaders, including Mr Wilson, can have confidence.

Because this is a long book, and because the author is a careful man, the fine print of reservation about terms of entry is, of course, all there. It would be possible to compile a brief from these pages to defend the proposition that the Labour Government was engaged only on a reconnaissance into Europe. Possible to do so, but not I believe convincingly. Two passages stand as stumbling-blocks in the way of such a defence.

One concerns the decision taken by the Cabinet on May 2, 1967. The Prime Minister had been meticulous throughout that spring in making sure that all his colleagues knew what they were doing.

There were detailed written accounts of his tour with George Brown to the capitals of the Six. There were endless and lengthy papers on the balance of payments, monetary problems, the cost of living, etc., etc.

The Cabinet met twice a week from Easter until May. The Parliamentary Labour Party had prolonged debates. At the end of April the Prime Minister offered his Cabinet a full weekend of free-ranging debate. It settled for a single Sunday at Chequers, and endorsed the formal decision at Downing Street the following Tuesday.

Mr Wilson has the good historian's habit of giving the texts. When preparing the draft statement for the Cabinet and the House he examined the Macmillan application of 1961, which remained on the table in Brussels. This was a somewhat woolly piece of work, in which Parliament supported the decision of the Macmillan Cabinet to "make application under Article 237 of the Treaty of Rome in order to initiate negotiations to see if satisfactory arrangements can be made to meet the special interests of the United Kingdom, of the Commonwealth, and of the EFTA..."

Circumlocution Street, but an almost perfect text, it might be thought, to accommodate doubters and allow for later retreat.

That was patently not in Mr Wilson's mind. His draft was altogether crisper. It began: "HM Government have today decided to make an application under Article 237 of the Treaty of Rome for membership of the EEC and parallel application for membership of the ECSC and Euratom..." The sub-editor's pencil had been applied with precise effect. Mr Wilson, like the good journalist manqué he is, had got the point clearly in his first paragraph. They were applying to join.

Where does this leave those ex-Ministers who argue that the Labour Cabinet decided only to find out the terms? If that had been the case would they not have insisted that Mr Wilson should stick to Mr Macmillan's formula? Mr Crossman, the most explicit exponent of this account of what the Cabinet was at, is not reviewing Mr Wilson's book. That seems a pity, but perhaps the Editor of the "New Statesman" decided that in all the circumstances Mr Crossman was not the right man.

The second passage of importance is on what Mr Wilson calls "the well-documented choices before us: entry or those attractive sisters, NATO and GITA." These were discussed in the last week of April. The North Atlantic Free Trade Area was dismissed as unreal, partly because of resurgent American protectionism, partly because of "the powerful Australian manufacturing lobby." [Roy Jenkins will relish that passage, and an earlier one on the same theme where Mr Wilson concludes that "there is nothing under the sun more laissez faire than Commonwealth trade."]

And who is GITA? What is she? Simply "go it alone," Bri-



## At sixes and sevens

JOHN COLE on how the Wilson memoirs affect his Market dilemma—and how they stand as a contribution to history

tain standing on her own feet. (So that's where Ted borrowed the phrase.) The alternative title, Mr Wilson adds, was "Sinn Féin—ourselves alone." And the conclusion? "GITA it was widely agreed, was not so much a constructive alternative as a fall-back if entry were denied to us."

So there you have it. Mr Wilson goes on to argue, of course, that if entry were denied or the terms were unacceptable, Britain must be strong enough to stand and prosper outside the Community. That was why the Government must press on relentlessly with the policies needed to make Britain strong.

But history tells us that in a little over six months, in spite of all the Government's efforts, Britain had undergone a forced devaluation; and that in the years between devaluation and electoral defeat in June 1970, although the balance of payments was strengthened, the central economic problem of achieving growth without inflation was as far from solution as ever.

It still is. This is the night-mare which drove Mr Wilson's Government, as it has driven three successive Conservative Cabinets, away from the seductive arms of GITA. Perhaps, of

inflicted wounds like the D-notice affair—were the result of too much attention to trivia, and particularly an obsession with the press.

Mr Wilson digs from the depths of that encyclopaedic memory the grievances of years ago—long-forgotten errors in the "Daily Express," the weekly insults from Mr Cecil King, even the general failure to report Tony Crosland's important statement on the environment. (Now just what did that say?) Mr Wilson, who once narrowly escaped becoming a leader-writer on the Guardian, obviously thinks he could do most journalists' work better than them. This is fair enough, for the converse is also true.

But the obsession with the press becomes self-destructive when it clouds judgment and wastes time. The managing director of such a large undertaking must surely eschew the peripheral. Mr Wilson sometimes worked out the headlines in the morning papers before he enacted the story. The difference between him and Edward Heath, I am told, is that while Harold is surprised and hurt by each new journalistic wound, Ted's feeling that the press rarely gets it right is comfortably confirmed by the event. What troubled

It is difficult not to conclude that the charge of inconsistency is proven

breakfast-times our modern Prime Ministers give themselves!

The sad account of the D-notice affair ends with the words: "There were in fact before the House more real issues of public policy." There were indeed—prices and incomes legislation. This was part of the economic trauma which scarred the life of the Government from the start.

During one of the earliest sterling crises, Mr Wilson asked Lord Cromer, Governor of the Bank, if the Government should cut public spending and leave schools and roads half-finished "to satisfy foreign financial fetishism." The Governor, it is reported, answered "yes."

Rightly, this was a sticking point for Wilson the democrat. He spoke of the ignorance or malice of those who made such demands, and threatened a Disolution. The next day the Governor raised \$3,000 millions credit. Yet what I regard as the turning-point of the Labour Government came on a remarkably similar issue, though this book fails to identify it as such.

In August, 1965, Joe Fowler, Secretary of the Treasury in the United States, said it would be hard to raise more loans if the Government continued to rely on a voluntary, rather than a statutory, incomes policy. This advice was based on ignorance of British labour relations and the British Labour movement, not on malice. But it was wrong all the same. Mr

Wilson could probably have out-faced this implicit threat also if he had used the same counter-blackmail as worked with the Government.

But Roy Cromer was the kind of Englishman that Harold Wilson dislikes, and Joe Fowler the kind of American he admires. "He fits you like an old shoe," said Dean Rusk when he introduced them. The sad fact remains that the chance of getting a more rational long-term agreement with the unions began to rot away from the moment the Government took that first step away from persuasion and towards compulsion. Joe Fowler raised another \$1,000 millions.

Mr Wilson knows better than most that persuasion is the only sensible way to handle trade unions in a free society. He understands the Labour movement with the seat of his pants. He still argues the case for a voluntary incomes policy better than any other politician.

It was he who taught me about it 14 years ago. This book confirms his understanding again and again. His recent New York lecture on the "social contract" is a classic exposition of how the human part of a democracy's economy ought to work.

The deviation of his Government from the course of persuasion can only be explained by the appalling pressures that the rolling sterling crisis imposed. But it was a fatal error which was to curdle the whole relationship between Labour and its supporters.

To get the full flavour of the Wilson view of affairs we shall have to wait for his memoirs. Even in this book of record, however, his feelings peep through—the deep and justifiable pride in the social achievements of his Government, the distress over Aberfan, the real hurt that the pro-Biafra campaign inflicted on him; the sense of frustrated effort over Vietnam.

The sections on international affairs suggest that Mr Wilson suffers occasional jitters de grandeur over Britain's rôle in the world, but not as many as the movement he serves.

The characterisation is inhibited by his continuing rôles in politics, but there are occasional glimpses of the saltiness that emerges in conversation. There is LBJ, condescendingly described as "a populist of the 1980s." Here is Dick Crossman, affectionately called "a compulsive educator," whose lobby "tutorials" sometimes went awry: "Never could I thrust students have shown more gratitude to their tutor; with a unanimity he had never achieved at New College the whole press the next morning headlined 'split in Cabinet over Kenya immigrants.'"

Or again, during the 1986 crisis: "Seminars were taking place all over the Palace of Westminster; Dick Crossman in the tea-room was instructing the young, and George Brown, whose voice tended to get a little loud when analysing the intricacies of monetary economics, was also involved..."

But the tour de force in this book is undoubtedly the description of his meetings with de Gaulle at Versailles in June, 1967. This is both detailed reportage of the conversation of a fascinating man and an economically achieved evocation of the atmosphere. Mr Wilson does it with a light touch—de Gaulle giving one of his rare "intimations of mortality." (Not only Mary Wilson knows her Wordsworth, apparently.)

Wilson trying to cheer him up with the suggestion that "the end of the world was, perhaps, after all, not at hand." A discussion over lunch on the ethics of cheating at patience. De Gaulle analysing the attitudes to America of each of his European partners in a way which suggested that they were "only restrained from the mortal sin of Atlanticism by the firmness of the General."

And de Gaulle, his long legs incongruously coiled into the back of a tiny car with Wilson, driving round the grounds of Versailles in the moonlight. When the limitations of active politics have been removed and the demands of self-justification have been fulfilled, Mr Wilson will one day write a better book than this.

\* Harold Wilson: The Labour Government, 1964-1970—a personal record (Weidenfeld and Nicolson, and Michael Joseph, £4.30).

## For Rail Enthusiasts

Our latest railway offerings are headed by a broadly based and lavishly-illustrated Railways Between the Wars by H.C. Casserley (£3.15). As always our Railway Enthusiasts' Handbook 1971-72 is encyclopaedic in its coverage and even includes current timetables of the light railways: 192 pages in all this year for £1.50.

Then we have a Locomotive Study on 4-4-0 Tender Locomotives (£2.97) with numerous illustrations, while new printings include The Cambrian Railways: Volume 1 1853-1883 in the Railway History series, £2.10 (volume 2 still available at £2.10), and the Greater London volume in the Regional Railway History series now rejacketed and revised (£2.50). Harold Perkin's The Age of the Railway is the first hardback edition of a successful paperback plus new illustrations (£3.25), while the latest addition to our standard history series, now 30 volumes strong, is a very fine local study of The Aberforth Railway and the History of the Garforth Collieries (£2.50).

DAVID & CHARLES Newton Abbot Devon

## LETTERS

### TO THE EDITOR

#### Missing out

Sir—I was amused by your front-page report recently on the Christian Economic and Social Research Foundation's decision that, for the father of a family, "a regular, once-weekly night-out is an important solvent of the inevitable frictions of more or less crowded life in restricted quarters."

How about the mother of a family? Is she not far more "restricted" Saturdays, Sundays, Bank Holidays, work holidays—there is never a let-up from shopping, cooking, washing, housework and childcare.

Certainly, let there be a "free" evening for father, but also let there be one for mother, too.

And even more important, let

there be also a free evening for husband and wife together, to do something that both enjoy, or in turns, that each enjoys. On many modern small estates, families arrange to share baby-sitting, but if this is not available free, it is very well worth any expense in the cause of marriage stability.

And can family "problems" really relate to teetotalism? Is this not to say that alcohol—an admittedly addictive drug—is necessary to harmony in the home?—Yours sincerely,

Mabel Gitties-Davies.  
The Grange,  
513 Winchester Road,  
Bassett,  
Southampton.

#### Political error

Sir—It now seems that the unity of the Labour Party as well as the unity of the Tory Party have become the major elements in the thinking of MPs

as to whether Britain should join the Common Market or not. Putting party unity before the people demonstrates clearly where the politicians stand. No wonder one has little urge to vote either way.—Yours faithfully,

G. Grenfell Baines.  
60 West Cliff,  
Preston.

#### Impossible unity

Sir—In common with all Labour Party supporters I believe in party unity; but that unity must be for two reasons. The first is to fight against the evils of our present society and the errors of the Conservative Government. The second is to fight for the ideals of socialism. Provided we remain united in these objectives we can afford differences within the party on other matters.

On the Common Market debate, unity is impossible. The pros and the cons are equally

sincere in their beliefs. They cannot unite in a common policy. The party will only be weakened by attempts to paper over these gaping fissures.

The only way in which party unity can be maintained for the real and continuing fight is to accept these differences and to respect the integrity of those who hold them. Let the debate continue in the hope of converting to one side or the other. But when it is concluded there must be freedom for all to express their views in the lobbies, and elsewhere, with no recrimination from fellow Socialists who hold different views.

Any other solution will weaken the party in the eyes of the electorate, and will weaken it within itself and render it less effective in the real fight. Tolerance of this sort will bind us closer together, as well as enhancing the standing of the party throughout the country—Yours faithfully,

Walston.  
House of Lords.







BY GENERAL consent, the best pro-European speech in the first two days of the take-note debate in Parliament was given by Mr Roy Jenkins. I agree with that judgment: and if I now criticise Mr Jenkins, it is to draw attention to the weaknesses of the best case now being made, on the economic side at any rate, for joining the Common Market.

And if what follows looks like an attack, it is also a plea. At a time when the Government is committed to a reading has only deepened my dislike of the White Paper—the pro-Europeans in Opposition seem to me to have a special duty to make the case honestly: the whole truth, on the favourable half of it, to enter Europe in a cloud of self-delusion is not the way to seize its opportunities.

I would add a particular point. The figures which Mr Jenkins used to support his arguments—and which have been mentioned more than once in press analyses—are not, as some commentators have supposed, the result of his own researches. They were drawn from an admirable Cabinet Office study of the economics of Europe.

This study now seems to be readily available to any trustworthy pro-European who can be relied on to quote from it selectively. Yet while the study gives ground for hope it also gives grounds for reservations: it is the best available material for an informed debate, but does not itself settle the issue conclusively one way or the other.

If we are at any stage to have a great debate, or at any rate a reasonably objective one, it should be published as a whole, and not leaked out as a backstairs briefing.

(It is encouraging to see that Sam Brittan of the "Financial Times" has now joined those urging publication: this is not a partisan point in the party-political or European sense.)

And now for the arguments. Mr Jenkins told Parliament that he is convinced that the economic arguments for going in are now stronger than ever—a statement which is not quite as powerful as it looks at first sight, because he has previously thought the entire argument for going in was political, and that there was no economic case. The evidence that had mainly convinced him was a study of the relative prices of exports to home market prices in Europe since the Common Market was formed.

## Conclusions Jenkins avoided

By Anthony Harris

He was also impressed with evidence that joining would stimulate industrial investment.

Now the export price evidence is also the core of the Cabinet Office study, and as evidence it is impressive. The difficulty is, as with a clear but unidentified fingerprint, to know exactly what it proves.

Since the EEC there has been a very rapid rise in intra-trade—trade between the members. This has increased more than fivefold between the formation of the Community in 1958 and 1970, the last year for which full figures are available. In the same period, Community exports to the outside rather more than doubled (about the same as the export growth record of the USA, hardly the most dynamic economy in the world). British exports, incidentally, doubled in the same period. In short, it is in the growth of intra-trade that the main dynamic effects and benefits are to be sought.

Now it is clear that there is a benefit in this trade growth—if it did nothing else, it offers a wider choice to consumers. There are also potential benefits of scale and specialisation. The trouble is that these are almost impossible to measure. In fact the most unambiguous evidence of some benefit beyond consumer choice is the fact that EEC export prices have been much more stable than the prices of non-traded goods or goods for the home market. This is not true of British experience.

Mr Jenkins concluded from this evidence that growth led by exports and investment should now be within our grasp at last, but really it is far from clear

that this is what the price evidence proves. It certainly seems to show that the growth of intra-trade has contributed to price stability—in other words, that a wider market is more competitive.

This, as I have argued before, is by far the most unambiguous benefit of membership of a wider market, though competition, even when it is beneficial, is not the pleasantest of medicine to take.

However, one cannot simply jump to the conclusion that this price stability is a sign of exported growth. The growth of intra-trade is a two-way business—every export by a member is also an import by one of its partners. The mere fact that Frenchmen buy more Opel cars and Germans more Renaults does not of itself mean that either group buys more cars. The extra growth is likely to follow slowly as a result of the relative price stability of these traded goods. This is not at all the same thing as the surge of export-led growth that may be obtained in theory through a devaluation, or would be more unambiguously provided if the tariffs of the Common Market were cut while we kept our own.

That kind of change benefits all exporters: the benefits of intra-trade, which offers trading partners equal access to your own markets, can be harvested only by companies which are fully competitive.

So I think the honest, as against the propagandist interpretation of the export price evidence is this: the stability of export prices inside the EEC shows that intra-trade has provided a more competitive market. This competition is likely to sort out the efficient from the inefficient among our industries, and speed up structural changes which will increase or economic efficiency.

Provided that we have enough competitive industries and that their growth makes good the decline of those which are not competitive—and this may mean exchange rate changes—the long-term benefit is certain: the most efficient industries will pull more weight in the economy. But its achievement may prove painful.

On investment, the evidence is much clearer. Both the statistics and detailed studies have shown that the formation of the Common Market did lead to extra investment—both by firms that were planning to conquer new markets and those defending their own territory. The Guardian sur-



vey of company intentions shows the same. Nearly 30 per cent of our sample will take action soon to invest for the Common Market though twice as many will invest outside Britain as inside.

It is also interesting that 11 per cent of companies in a French poll last week said they planned to make some new investment in Britain when we join.

But again, this solves only half a problem. Mr Jenkins looked forward to the cure of our old disease of consuming too much of our national output. Yet the intention to invest by British companies is only half the answer to this problem though an indispensable half, and one which we have failed to find in isolation. Investment is a matter both of decision and of finance.

Where are the resources to come from to finance this investment? Some, as the French poll shows, will come from overseas, but if Mr Jenkins has any proof that this inflow will more than balance the outflow of British direct investment, he should say so. Otherwise, the investment can only be financed either at the expense of consumption or of the balance of payments.

Mr Jenkins seems to think that consumption will yield the resources, but he of all people should know that it is not easy to ensure that consumption takes less than its full share of any growth of national income. His attempt to do just that, and in a great hurry, caused all the post-devaluation budgetary pain. And certainly it is necessary to explain your objective if the attempt is not to lead straight to a new burst of wage inflation (the attempt by trade unions to claim more than the share of output allotted to them for consumption).

The whole process is much less painful in a growing economy with rising investment than in a stagnant one, but it still requires effort and public understanding. This will not be achieved by pretending that no effort is required.

There is luckily an escape clause: We can finance investment by borrowing in Europe. This essentially means that the balance of payments will take the strain if we fail to limit consumption to leave room for investment, to the extent that the deficit can be covered by private borrowing by British companies. But this could be a very short-lived answer. For

when capital movements are freed, British lenders will be free to lend to borrowers in Europe if they so prefer, and we are looking against a balance which no one has attempted to quantify. We may even have to finance a net outflow through a trade surplus—an issue which has been totally evaded by the pro-Marketisers in the debate, perhaps, to do them credit, because they intend to break the rules if they prove too burdensome, just like the present Six.

To sum up: the evidence produced by Mr Jenkins did not support the conclusions he drew. The price evidence argues that we will get the spartan benefits of competition, not any miracle of export-led growth. Membership should certainly increase British industry's willingness to invest, but the problem of our habit of consuming a far higher proportion of national income than other countries do will have to be solved—which is far from easy—if we are to find the finance. And we will have to achieve competitive success and restraint in consumption while taking on new burdens from membership—a point Mr Jenkins virtually brushed aside.

This may well be the right road for us, or even the only road, but it is not even a half-truth to call it an easy road. Mr Churchill, on another occasion of national challenge, did not invite us to bask on the beaches.

## Falling profits hit Trust-Forte

By STEWART FLEMING

Having shocked the City on Saturday with news of a boardroom split over the sacking of its managing director, Mr Michael Pickard, Trust Houses Forte, Britain's biggest hotel and catering group, today reveals a substantial decline in profitability during the first six months of the current financial year.

Yesterday its chairman, Lord Crowther, who led a group of seven board members in opposing the resolution to remove Mr Pickard from office, yesterday rejected any interpretation of the figures which implied that the group has run into trading difficulties.

He firmly maintained that, as forecast in his annual statement, group profit before tax for the current year would show a "significant increase" over the figure of £9.3 millions earned in the year to October 1970. Lord Crowther said that he regretted that owing to the merger 14 months ago of the Trust Houses and Forte groups it was impossible to produce comparative profits figures for the six months to April 1970. The board had, he said, examined the possibility of drawing-up comparative figures but it would not have been possible to get the company's auditors to approve them.

"Nevertheless, my honest belief is that we have been trading better this winter than in 1970," Lord Crowther said.

The figures show that the profit before tax of the combined Trust Houses Forte group, at £409,000, is actually lower than the profit earned by Trust Houses alone—£558,000—in the six months to April 1970.

Contributing to the decline is a substantial increase in "financial charges." These have risen from £837,000 for Trust Houses in the same period of 1970, to £2.6 millions for the merged group. Lord Crowther, explaining the increase, said that the Forte businesses had more debt than the original Trust Houses group, and that there had been an increase in spending on development. "These two factors had contributed to an increase in the normal seasonal swing in profitability," he argued.

The winter months are of course the weaker trading period for hotel groups and Lord Crowther suggested that had the Forte group prior to the merger had a similar accounting period (instead of a second

half running from mid-October to the end of January) the company might well have shown losses.

The shares of Trust Houses Forte have been a nervous market since the publication earlier in the month of the Department of Trade and Industry investigation into the affairs of Pergamon Press and International Learning Systems Corporation. The report censured Mr Michael Pickard, who was then with the British Printing Corporation, and was closely involved in setting up ILSC before moving on to become managing director of Trust Houses Forte before the merger with Forte.

During last week, as the Trust Houses-Forte share price fell from 141p to 123p it became known that several of the firm's directors were unhappy about employing a managing director who had been severely criticised in a Department of Trade and Industry report. On Saturday it emerged that the cleavage within the company was clear cut, with the former Forte directors successfully voting for

the removal of Mr Pickard against the opposition of the former Trust Houses directors led by Lord Crowther.

One problem for shareholders is to assess the extent of the rift. It is well known that the failure of the group to meet its merger profits forecast is internally ascribed to a poor performance by the former Forte interests.

Lord Crowther, too, appears to have placed himself in a potentially difficult position by championing Mr Pickard in the Trust Houses-Forte boardroom. He will be accused of involving the company in the unhealthy affairs of Pergamon Press and the British Printing Corporation. Some will question his judgment in taking this stance in advance of the possible publication of the full report of the Department of Trade and Industry. In Pergamon Press with the possibility that it could be even more critical than the interim report published earlier this month.

THIS WEEK

## Engineers to confess the dismal truth

The stock market will be steeling itself this morning to digest what promises to be several unpalatable company reports to be published during the week.

Top of the list without a doubt is Britain's biggest machine tool manufacturer, Alfred Herbert, which will unveil its interim profits today.

Orders for machine tools have been plunging to new depths this year with a drop of nearly a third in June, and Herbert has been in such difficulties that it has had to make over 1,000 of its 12,000 workers redundant. In March the company forecast that a break-even in the current year would depend on an upturn in demand and that has not yet appeared.

Another leading machine tool manufacturer, B. Elliott, has been weathering the latest crisis in the industry more successfully and actually managed to increase its profits in the first half. The group's figures for

the year due on Wednesday may not be so impressive.

Another member of Britain's troubled engineering industry, as well as a leading machine tool manufacturer in its own right, is John Brown. The company's preliminary results are due on Friday.

Today Anderson Mavor and Dowry Group, both engineering companies, but in rather specialist fields, are also expected to announce preliminary figures for the year.

Britain's biggest property company, Land Securities Investment Trust, produces its annual results today and interim figures are awaited from James Cook Paper.

Tomorrow National Westminster brings the clearing bank's interim season to a close. The bank's annual figures are due on Wednesday, the day that London is to publish interim results. On Thursday Reed International's first quarter figures are expected and on Friday Fitch IBCA issues its preliminary statement.

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## CITY COMMENT

Unfashionable fashion

FORMINSTER, coming to the market via placement by brokers Bragg Stockdale Hall, warrants attention. It operates in the unfashionable (investment-wise) ladies clothing field but its one big attraction is its role as a main supplier to both the mail order and store divisions of Littlewoods.

Forminster first started trading with Littlewoods back in 1952, and since 1961 Littlewoods has bought virtually all its output. For all its advantages the Littlewoods link has certain drawbacks when it comes to appraising the company. First, there is no contract with Littlewoods, and never has been. Thus, should Littlewoods decide to switch to another main supplier, it could do so at very short notice and the effects on Forminster would obviously be very serious.

Forminster is a clothing manufacturer and not a "rag trade" company in the accepted sense and the margins it earns on Littlewoods' business explains why it has not ventured into the other areas of fashion.

Margins have consistently been in the region of 10-12 per cent placing Forminster in the upper league of the country's most profitable clothing manufacturers.

Within a year or so Forminster will probably venture into other areas of the clothing business while continuing its role as a main supplier to Littlewoods.

A total of 800,000 shares or 40 per cent of the capital have been placed at 44p where the yield of 8.5 per cent and price-earnings ratio of 8.4 appear

undemanding. A premium of at least 5p is expected in early dealings.

THANET INVESTMENT

Gamble or a loan?

IT IS impossible ever properly to value an undated option warrant so Leopold Joseph's novel new money raising idea for Thanet Investment Trust can be considered either as a wonderful gambling counter or a permanent interest-free loan to the company.

Thanet is offering, in addition to 600,000 ordinary shares at 66p each, some 300,000 warrants to subscribe for one ordinary share at 80p a time, each warrant being offered at 28p each.

The novelty with the warrant is that it is dateless. Holders can exercise their option to subscribe at any time, or simply carry the option forward to exercise at any time, or until the company goes into liquidation.

The point of course is that investors will always tend to carry forward the option: there is no point in ever exercising it since it then commits you to the equity. Far better to keep your options open.

The effect of this should mean that the options are never exercised except by a few unthinking holders, so the money raised by Thanet looks like being in effect an interest free, and permanent loan.

Still, that does not detract from the merits of the warrants. The investor really has to make his own guesses on the likely growth rate of the group, and that is really where we came in.

The Applications Lists for the Ordinary Shares and the Warrants now being issued will open at 10 a.m. on 29th July, 1971, and will close at any time thereafter on the same day.

## Thanet Investment Trust Limited

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is authorised to receive applications for the above mentioned shares and warrants.

### RECORD OF THE GROUP

There is set out below the increase in the value of the portfolio of the Company (after allowing for the net proceeds of the issues of shares and the Stock in October, 1968) between 31st March, 1967 (the date on which the accounts of the Company were first audited following the appointment of Leopold Joseph & Sons Limited as investment managers) and 30th June, 1971. A comparison is made with the increase in the Financial Times Industrial Ordinary 30 Share Index ("FT Index") over the same period:

% increase in portfolio from 31st March 1967, to 30th June, 1971	% increase in FT Index over same period
69.1	16.5

In arriving at the value of the portfolio net current assets have been added to the market value of quoted investments and the Directors' valuation of unquoted investments. No deduction has been made for the Stock or for the contingent liabilities for capital gains tax and for surrender of the dollar premium on the realisation of the investments at these values.

This increase in the value of the portfolio is equivalent to an annual compound growth rate of 13.1 per cent.

Copies of the Prospectus and Application Forms may be obtained from Leopold Joseph & Sons Limited, 31-45 Gresham Street, London EC2V 7EA, Joseph Sebag & Co., at 3 Queen Victoria Street, London EC4 N8DX, and 6 Bruton Street, London W1X 7AG, Norris Oakley Richardson & Glover, Kent House, Telegraph Street, London EC2P 2HP, and from National Westminster Bank Limited, 41 Lothbury, London EC2P 2BP, 217 Strand, London WC2R 2AS, 8 Benetts Hill, Birmingham B2 5OX, and 55 King Street, Manchester M60 2DB.







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## PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS

### EDUCATIONAL

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Manchester Education Committee  
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FE/55  
**HEAD OF DEPARTMENT OF HOTEL & CATERING MANAGEMENT, GRADE V**

Following the promotion of the present holder to Vice-Principal, applications are invited for the post as Head of Department of Hotel and Catering Management in this specialist College.

The Governors would wish to appoint a suitable qualified and experienced person who has had previous managerial success (though not necessarily in the hotel industry) and who is able to lead and manage a staff of approximately 150. The post is a full-time position with a salary in accordance with the current Manchester Further Education Report.

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Application form and further particulars available on request of a self-addressed envelope from Chief Education Officer, F.E. Dept., Crown Square, Manchester M2 5AB, to whom they should be returned by August 31, 1971. Previous applicants will be reconsidered.

**West Riding County Council**  
**WALES HIGH SCHOOL**

This is a new 11-16 Comprehensive School based in modern buildings and is situated in pleasant surroundings near to Sheffield and the M1. Vacancies:

There will be 220 pupils on roll in September 1971, and are expected to be 1200 by 1975.

**MASTER/MISTRESS FOR MODERN LANGUAGES**—able to offer French and Spanish or German.

Application forms available from the Divisional Education Officer, Thornbank, 38 Moorgate Road, Rotherham.

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**MASSEY HALL SPECIAL SCHOOL**

TRILWALL, NEAR WARRINGTON. Assistant Master/Teacher, experienced, to take over the Special School for E.S.N. and Special Needs pupils. £340 for residential duties of 15 hours weekly and allowance for domestic duties.

Application forms for return by August 2, 1971 from the Chief Education Officer, Lancashire Education Committee, 101, County Hall, Preston, PR1 3AJ.

**The Hulme Grammar School, Oldham**

(H.M.C. Direct Grant £20 Boys) A Master is required for January, 1972, to teach French and Latin in the school including "A" level. An interest in modern methods and audio-visual techniques is desirable, and a willingness to help with extra-curricular activities, especially Music, Games, or C.C.F., would be an additional recommendation. A scale 1 or 2 grade post is available in appropriate circumstances. Applications should be addressed to the Headmaster immediately.

**Hulme Hall Junior School**  
**Cheadle Hulme**

Head Teacher Mrs. Betty Gordon. Vacancies in September for an Infant Teacher.

Team work with an experienced teacher. Please write to The Secretary, Hulme Hall Junior School, Hulme Hall Rd, Cheadle Hulme, Cheadle, Chas.

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**Lectureships in Sociology**

Applications are invited for two posts in the Department of Sociology. Applicants should be qualified to pursue a good honours degree in Sociology and have an interest in the subject. The posts are full-time and involve teaching and supervision of students. The salary scale is £5,395-£5,765. Applications should be sent to the Secretary, Moray House College of Education, 101, County Hall, Preston, PR1 3AJ.

**University of Salford ACCOUNTANT**

Following the appointment of the present holder to the post of Accountant, applications are invited for the post of Accountant in the University of Salford.

The successful candidate will be directly responsible for the financial management of the University. The post is full-time and involves a salary of £5,395-£5,765. Applications should be sent to the Secretary, University of Salford, Salford, Greater Manchester, M6 6PU.

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## RICHARD BAERLEIN REPORTS

## tish Lions I

less comfortable than their opponents in the set scrums. The customary drive on their opponents put-in was absent, and the Lions were often sometimes in difficulty on their own put-in. It is not impossible for a front row to work with one prop of 6ft. 4 1/2 in. and the other of 5ft. 5 in., but this does make a life awkward, for the Lions in the London would now decide to play a regular pro at tight head in the Test. If they want a change from Sean Lynch, who has not played badly, they

Yesterday's uncharacteristically weak scrummaging suggests that Delme Thomas may be required after all as McBride's partner at lock in the Test. McBride and Lyons forwards were disappointingly loose at rucks in mauls, being given a lesson in bending low by Auckland, whose pack played with model efficiency under the leadership of Neil Cullumore, formerly of London Scottish.

Gareth Edwards, with his right thigh again heavily strapped, did more running than of late and twice of late to try. Barry Johns found his touch as a kicker both at goal and towards the touchline, but the Lions backs generally lacked the expertise of Mike Gibson both in attack and in defence. Gibson has stayed behind in Auckland and treated his injured hamstring rather than coming here to Waitangi where the Lions are to relax before travelling down to Wellington for Saturday's Test.

The Lions led 11-3 at halftime

with a try by Evans and two penalty goals and a conversion by Barry John to a penalty goal by Whaitman. Evans scored his try in the 14-12 Auckland game close to the scrum but in the last Edwards ran wide from a set scrum near Auckland's line and Dawes took the ball from his scissors pass and scored a try.

**which John converted.**

British Lions.—John Williams; Gerald Davies; J. Spencer; J. Davies (capt.); D. Luchman; B. John; G. Edwards; Myrva Davis; P. Slattery; C. Brown. Wales.—J. Jones; R. Gell; M. Roberts; J. Pullin; N. Morgan.

Auckland.—R. Whetton; S. Williams; K. Cunningham; D. Palmer; G. Wainwright; A. Hogg; J. Jones; J. Posk; N. Cullimore (capt.). F. Johnston; J. Shercock; A. Edwards; S. Whaitene; R. Urich; G. Deansham.

**New Zealand XV**

The New Zealand side for the third Test match next Saturday is—

L.—W. Mainis; B. G. Williams; H.

Testing  
tour for

# England

By NANCY TOMKINS

The longest tour to be taken by England's women hockey players since 1956 begins today at London Airport when they board BOAC flight 505 to Kingston, Jamaica; this is the first stop on the hockey team's journey to New Zealand and the International Federation of

Women's Hockey Associations' biennial conference and tournament. In Jamaica, the first of a series of matches to be played on a route will test England against the young Netherlands XI, also west-bound to the Antipodes. Games against Jamaica and later Fiji, will be milder preparation for England's task at Melville Park, Auckland.

Not only is this a round-the-world tour, with matches in Hong Kong and Ceylon on the way home in September, it is also a tour of a new departure from tradition.

competition, competing countries at this month's tournament since 1930 have been assigned to three divisions. England will be confronted by Australia and the New Zealand team for a place at the top of Division B. The organisers are looking obliquely for a champion country since, after four match-days, new divisions will be formed of the three number ones, three number twos and so on down to number five. In the first round of the tournament, the number one countries has an easy route to victory but England's, in having to outplay Australia, may be the hardest of all.

Kathleen Burrows, a lecturer in physical Education in Liverpool, successfully captained a touring team to the US last autumn and retains the responsibility to lead the England team to the coming year's different challenges. Her vice-captain and fellow Lancastrian, Marie Birtwistle, is perfect to support her in what is, perhaps, the hardest assignment any English women's captain has. Marie Birtwistle, who moved in New Zealand to become a teacher and played for Mount Eden, Auckland, displays an indomitable will on the field allied to a seemingly nerveless approach

Not only has the North provided England's captain and vice-captain but also the umpire for today's match. Jimmy Horne, president of the Yorkshire Association, emerged as the outstanding umpire of last season.

When Christ Aspinwall, England's former captain and a left-handy wing-half or inside forward, came from the touring party, the selectors surprised everyone by inviting a full-back, Shirley Nicholl of Bedfordshire and the Midlands, to complete the 15. Before the tour starts there may be regrets at

not taking an inside-forward who could play in the centre or on the left where the alternatives are minimal: Verona Nolan, effervescent, unpredictable and experienced, could be the most missed player in New Zealand.











**By MARK ARNOLD-FORSTER**

*(continued)*